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S.L.

State Lottery Company  
the Legislature for Educational  
purposes, and its franchises  
present State Constitution, and  
the popular vote, and  
charter ending  
July 1st, 1890.AROUND AND ABOUT.  
INTERESTING GOSSIP ABOUT MEN  
AND AFFAIRS.Addison and a Tory Fox-Hunter—General  
Glascock, of Georgia—Robert Hall  
on "Modern Infidelity."

## SPANNING SAVED HIS LIFE.

The water was rising rapidly in the lower  
part of the city, the water having been high  
above, and the strain on the levees had become  
so great that hundreds of plantations were fleeing  
to the highlands. Enormous trees swept down  
the surging flood, and an occasional cabin down  
some one on the roof could be seen bobbing its  
way toward the gulf.

Late in the afternoon a man riding a horse  
came up in front of a cabin near the river,  
and seeing an old fellow sitting on a soap box  
lazily greasing a pair of shoes, thus addressed

"Why, what can you be thinking about, sit-  
ting here so unconcerned, when the water is  
rising so fast? The levee has broken up at  
Cage's bend, and it won't be long until we're  
all in the water."

"I am a simple country boy, with whom life was a long  
holiday—of Ned Softly, the progenitor of all spring  
feasts, we choose now to speak of his tory fox  
hunter, the best specimen of bourgeoisie of which  
we have any record whether in fiction or historical  
writing."

Addison, who was a typical whig, very often dis-  
cussed in a humorous way the oddities of those  
rural politicians who were not in the service of the  
republic, the "republicans" of 1860.

His best definitions of these last, however, is not  
found either in the "Tatler" or the "Spectator,"

but in the "Freelancer," the product of his riper  
years.

During a horseback excursion through the lanes  
of Warwickshire he overhauled a country gentleman,  
accompanied by a pack of hounds, fresh  
from the morning chase. As he carried no brush  
at his saddle bow, it is probable that Reynard had,  
for the nonce, outwitted his pursuers. Quite  
naturally the two engaged in a wary conversation,  
and Addison, who was a master of local  
color.

As the clouds were somewhat lowering, he  
seized the opportunity of saying that since the  
landing of the Dutch Stadholder at Torrey the  
weather, unlike that which marked the reign of  
Charles the Second, had been uniformly bad. As

Addison did not controvert the statement further

than to remark that he could see no connection be-  
tween the character of the monarchy and the  
quality of the weather, his companion was em-  
boldened to say that the only good law enacted  
since 1860 was that for the better  
protection of game. The fox-hunter seemed to  
think that provincial parliaments, annual muni-  
cipal bills, freedom of the press, were of less value  
than a law for the protection of a rabbit warren or  
a deer park.

At length he ventured to attack the foreign  
commerce of the kingdom, alleging that it was  
sapping the very foundations of British prosper-  
ity. By this time they had arrived at the door of  
an old-fashioned inn, and both dismounted and  
walked up to the door. Addison, who was  
very bountiful in mirth and good-humor. The fox-  
hunter, who was a frequent guest at the inn, re-  
marked to Addison that their host was a staunch  
churchman. True, he added, he rarely attended  
the parish church, but he has been known to  
break up several dissenters' meetings. After a  
warm supper the landlord suggested a hot punch  
to which both assented. The fox-hunter drank  
the punch with profound satisfaction which he  
took occasion to show in no uncertain phrase.

"Don't fret about me, podner. The Bible  
tells us that 'the last of the world's one part of  
the gospel'—Addison remarked that his knowledge  
for the punch was hardly consistent with his re-  
cent attack on foreign commerce, for, said the  
whig statesman, the lemon, the sugar, and the  
brandy are all foreign productions; the only in-  
gredient of home origin is the water. The fox-  
hunter seemed non-plussed by this observation.

The landlord, perceiving his embarrassment, came to  
the rescue with the remark that nothing was  
better than English water provided there was no  
sea.

On the following day Addison remarked that his knowledge

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"I'll find my way out all right, for I have a  
good horse; but it worries me to see you remain-  
ing here so unconcerned. I am a member of the  
American Humane society, and it is my duty  
to urge you to save yourself."

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Another sorry sight was revealed in a third  
room, where lay twenty dead bodies—seven  
were cats, three dogs. The pets had all  
been dosed with strichine to prevent their  
falling into the hands of inquisitive dogs.

The sight of more revealed at the instant  
was the daughter, when told that their moth-  
er's disease was incurable, placed forty rubles  
in the hands of a friend, whom they asked to  
attend to the last rites of their beloved dead.

It would be too harrowing, they said, to look  
after all the details themselves. It was near  
the East River, and the floor was filled with basket  
provisions, cakes, and eggs, and asked to have them distributed among the poor.

From the time their mother died the daughters  
touched no particle of food, but, buying a  
quantity of brandy, they induced the cook to  
drink herself tipsy, and then allowed her to go  
to sleep with her lover. While she was  
away, they doffed their hats prepared themselves  
for death. Each was dressed in a white  
cheat and a black skirt.

The only reason given for their suicide was  
their abject misery.

her four older sisters. On a trunk near by was  
a note signed by the five sisters. It read:

"We beg that no one may be accused of our  
death."

Four names were written in a firm and  
steady hand. The fifth betrayed emotion. It  
was the name of Amelia, the youngest sister.

Two sealed letters addressed to women friends  
contained thirty rubles with which to pay some  
small debts owed by the unfortunate sisters.

The last letter, dated June 1, 1890, in the room

were two hours, in the bottom of which still  
remained a few pieces of charcoal.

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their abject misery.

I am going to get out of this infernal bot-  
tom. I came down here day before yesterday,  
and if I get out you may rest assured that I'll  
never come back again."

"Much obliged to you, fur I allus as-  
terred."

Makes no diffrance whether I ast-  
erred or not. What I'm after is the rest."

"How far is the nearest high ground from  
here?"

"Oh, you kin find high ground all along  
the river here. Land right down that is putty  
high. Couldn't buy it, I don't reckon, for less  
than fifty dollars a acre. Mighty fine land.  
Land that is good for a hog."

"I mean a hill; for Heaven's sake I don't  
care what the land is worth."

"Wall, lemme see." He put down the shoes  
and wiped his hands on the bosom of his shirt.  
"That's a hill way out yander summars, but I  
don't know how you kin git that from here,  
and you was right there."

"How can you get the Abner place?"

"Wall, I ain't been over that in sometime,  
an' I did hear that old Abner had moved  
away."

"What difference does that make? The  
place is still there."

"I don't know about that. Places don't  
change their names, you know."

"I'll find my way out all right, for I have a  
good horse; but it worries me to see you remain-  
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"You surely could not live in a place more  
unhealthful than it is."

"Other plants seem to shun the kali majaah,  
which might be explained if the island is isolated  
from every other form of vegetation, though the soil  
about it may be fertile. All insects and birds  
instinctively seem to avoid all contact with it,  
but when accidentally approaching it have been  
observed to drop to the earth, even when as far  
as from it three feet, and unless at once re-  
moved from it, die, evincing the same symptoms  
as when approaching it."

Mr. Hendricks, who writes describing how  
he secured the specimen sent his sister, says  
he discovered it first by seeing a bird of par-  
ticular beauty in the plant, and examining the  
plant itself, which was a deadly odor of kali majaah, and  
on examining the plant, though warned by the  
natives to let it alone, himself experienced the  
headache and convulsions which are its  
invariably fatal effects.

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## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

MR. GRADY'S BOYHOOD—AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD.

Woman's Intuition and Genius—Emancipation of the Family—New England and the Mills Bill, Etc.

An interesting article on the childhood home of Mr. Grady is noticed in this issue of the magazine page. The youth of a great man is always interesting even back to his childhood.

The American Girl Abroad is a beautiful subject under the skillful touch of Mrs. John Sherwood.

Woman's Intuition and Genius is an interesting speculation by Professor Lester F. Ward who takes issue with Grant Allen on the position that this intention begets genius.

The Early Home of Henry W. Grady.

Under this head Mr. T. H. Henson Crawford, who recently came from Athens to The Constitution, has written for the New England Magazine an interesting account of Mr. Grady's childhood and youth.

With a few clear strokes he outlines the town and its people in 1850, when Mr. Grady first saw the light.

"Nestling between the rising hills and sunny slopes of northeast Georgia, and bearing on every side the evidences of southern wealth and culture, was the smiling, prosperous town of Athens, just a decade before the gloomy days of secession. All the old contentment and quietude of that walled city, and with the simple customs and faith of southern gentlemen, they followed with thrift and industry their different pursuits. The center of education and refinement, the home of chivalry and honor, the birthplace of men who were at that time commanding the attention of the world, the town in which the bright, high-minded youth of Georgia blazed out their shining pathway of fame, an interest hung over this little Georgia town which much concerned the events that soon followed. Under such circumstances and amid such surroundings, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1850, Henry W. Grady first opened his eyes to the light of day, and started on that voyage of life which, after thirty-nine years, has ended in splendid renown."

Mr. Crawford says there has been a mistake in the popular notion that Mr. Grady was born in the old-style ante-bellum house with broad porch and big white columns. That was the later residence of Major W. S. Grady, but at the time his eldest son was born, he lived in a four-room cottage.

"A four-room frame building with veranda in front, over which the fragrant honey-suckle gracefully climbs, modest and lowly, yet comfortable and convenient, it served as the home of Mr. William S. Grady and his wife and their infant son Henry. Today the old house has an air of interest to all who pass it by, calling to mind the youthful scenes in the life of him who was born beneath its roof, and who will ever be remembered with double love and admiration by Athens, the place of his nativity."

Henry W. Grady, the father of the orator, was a North Carolinian by birth, and moved from that state to Athens just as he was entering upon his earliest manhood. He came to Athens a poor man, though born of excellent family, and blessed with a lofty character.

Starting out in life with but small means,

he realized the necessity of close application, and with indomitable energy and perseverance, he was not long in accumulating a comfortable fortune through mercantile pursuits. Soon after he came to Georgia he married Miss Ann Eliza Gartrell, whose family was and is one of the most estimable and best known in Georgia."

From this record it appears that Mr. Grady's intellect began to assert itself at the early age of seven, when he composed an enigma, and sent it to the "Sunday-School Visitor." Then for the first time he encountered the typographical artist, and the result was that the enigma was not recognizable when it came out in print.

Singularly enough Mr. Grady's first school teacher, outside the wonderful tuition which he got at home, was a cultured New England lady. Perhaps at that early age of nine, he heard voices from the right and the border, and, even though the first clash of war, his sympathies were with the South.

"But about this time," says Mr. Crawford, "the first guns of the civil war were summoning fathers of both southern and northern children to the front; and among the first that left Athens was Major W. S. Grady. He was ordered to go to Asheville, N. C., where he was placed in command of several companies that had been raised in the great conflict."

Here he was in camp for many months drilling his companies and school them generally in matters of warfare. While thus occupied, Major Grady was often visited by young Henry Grady and his mother; and it is said that even then, while a ten-year-old boy, his sympathies were so evenly balanced that he gave vent to the same sentiments similar to those which, after days of intense patriotic of his great speeches. In fact, all through his boyhood he was known among his schoolmates to have been, while a loyal lover of his native south, always seriously thoughtful of the nation's welfare, as truly as on the night when he was born. He was, said the standard of the southern democrat in Boston's banquet hall, and discussed the problem of the races in the home of Phillips and of Sumner.

"The war was an obstacle to education in the south, and impeded Mr. Grady in his youthful studies. It was quite fond of visiting the camp of the father's soldiers, and through his youth evinced a strong interest and sympathy for the soldiers of both the confederate and union armies as was remarkable in a child so young. He never suffered one in need to pass him by without an interview about his adventures; and these interviews were always filled with a charitable division of the wants and the contents of his pockets. Many a wounded and half-worn soldier found a warm friend in the youthful Grady, and went away with clear profit from his acquaintance, whether he wore the blue or the gray."

A period of vast interest in the life of a good man, it is true, was his college days. Of his life there were told.

"In the year 1855 Henry Grady entered the sophomore class of the University of Georgia, at Athens. He was only fifteen years old, but possessing a brilliant mind, and best of all, a fine and active determination to acquire knowledge. He was received in a very short time as the readiest youth in the school. He had no love for mathematics, and consequently devoted most of his attention to the languages and literature. He was a great reader, and spent almost every hour of the day, when not at his recitation, in the great college library. The list of books that he read is recorded in the registry book of the library, and those books are still to be seen in its alcoves. He was a great reader of Dickens, and spent much of his time in studying the quaint characters described in the works of the novelist. He also formed a great attachment to certain old criticisms on different subjects, and by a large and extended course of reading secured that full vocabulary which he handled so easily and fluently in after years.

"While in the university, Mr. Grady, with several fellow-students, established the Eta chapter of the Chi Epsilon, of which he was a loyal member. He held many offices of honor in the fraternity in college, and afterwards as an alumnus. As an active member, he often had occasion in college to engage in some very enthusiastic debates which was at that time prevalent among the fraternities at the university. In these debates Mr. Grady was as eloquent a peacemaker as he afterwards proved to be in another of the national importance; and as a very conservative man and good advice to his fellow-students is due the Eta chapter of a fraternity battle that came near causing bloodshed among the boys. He never forgot that battle, and only a few years before his death he referred to it most pleasantly in an impromptu speech made to a convention of the Chi Epsilon, of which he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega, which was the fraternity that antagonized his own."

In an off-hand speech to some of these col-

lege boys, who invaded his office one day, Mr. Grady said, among other things:

"There is one error that a young man living has cause to congratulate himself on: that is, that his life was pitched just at this time. I do not believe there was ever a more for a young man with a strong heart and a lofty principle and purpose to do—especially for the time when the south, and the land, were dissolved and raged in war. To those of you who live in the north, there is work to do in helping us along and letting us know that everything that ought to be forgotten is forgotten, and each accorded his own views."

"I thank God that my life was pitched just as it is. I believe that we can do more for the common prosperity of our country than men who fought in the forum and with the sword."

"We are glad to see you, and when my boy goes to college, if he can't get to be a Phi Psi, I want him to be an Alpha Tau."

This is a very interesting and pleasing contribution to the history of Mr. Grady's life. Men who have accomplished great things, when they talk about themselves at all, hardly ever fail to give their mothers credit for all they have done. No one ever referred more gratefully to those early inspirations than Mr. Grady, and upon them his mind loved to dwell.

"With a few clear strokes he outlines the town and its people in 1850, when Mr. Grady first saw the light."

"Nestling between the rising hills and sunny slopes of northeast Georgia, and bearing on every side the evidences of southern wealth and culture, was the smiling, prosperous town of Athens, just a decade before the gloomy days of secession. All the old contentment and quietude of that walled city, and with the simple customs and faith of southern gentlemen, they followed with thrift and industry their different pursuits. The center of education and refinement, the home of chivalry and honor, the birthplace of men who were at that time commanding the attention of the world, the town in which the bright, high-minded youth of Georgia blazed out their shining pathway of fame, an interest hung over this little Georgia town which much concerned the events that soon followed. Under such circumstances and amid such surroundings, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1850, Henry W. Grady first opened his eyes to the light of day, and started on that voyage of life which, after thirty-nine years, has ended in splendid renown."

An interesting discussion has been started by Grant Allen's proposition that woman's intuition, when strongly developed, is likely to beget genius in her son. He avers that men of genius are generally born of women whose intuitive faculties were exceptionally strong.

Professor Lester F. Ward takes issue with the great biologist and avers that the mothers of geniuses are as a rule women of exceptional culture.

Professor Ward has been geologist to the United States coast survey and is now honorary curator of botany and fossil plants of the national museum. He accounts for woman's intuition as follows:

"The power in woman of instantaneous and accurate judgment as to what to do when her safety of her child is in jeopardy, the development of the particular instinct of human race, as it emerged from the animal into the properly human state; its only use was to protect the mother and the young from such dangers as beset them—dangers which increased with the growth of the intellectual faculty and the dispersion of the race over the globe. And with the bright and precious of civilization the power of increased in complexity and has ever been the safeguard of the family against all attacks, strife and abuses, from whatever quarter.

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DISCIPLES OF  
BLACKSTONE.Young Graduates of Law Who Set  
Sail on the Legal Sea.

## THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

And its Work—Thirty-four Young  
Men to Graduate.ATHENS, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—A legal  
harvest, and thirty-four bright, promising  
young lawyers the crop!When commencement day rolls around, and  
the chancellor of the State university is hand-  
ing out diplomas, there will be thirty-four  
anxious beings in the number of students  
around the chapel rostrum, awaiting that  
document which will admit them into the  
courts of the state, and enable them to vent  
their pep talk eloquence before a jury of their  
peers.The question may arise as to where Georgia  
is going to find a place for all of them, but it  
is easily answered. Georgia has a place for  
every man who, in his heart, determines to  
work. She has no room for laggards. Her  
meto is "Onward," and she invites all of her  
sons to man in the law class of 1890 will be in  
line, for there never was a set of young men  
more determined to succeed than this class.The class is distinguished from others in  
that it is the largest class ever gradu-  
ating from the law school. In it are  
students from every portion of our state. Some  
are children of Georgia, some are from the  
seaboard, a few are rich, a vast majority are  
poor, while taken as a class they make up as  
fine a lot of young men as can be found anywhere.The law school under the able management  
of its present faculty, is doing wonders for  
the legal field of Georgia. It is training men for  
future life, who in a few years are to be  
found in every part of the state and  
national circles. Witness the long line of  
law school graduates who stand to-  
day among the foremost lawyers of Georgia.  
In late years the law class has been given re-  
newed life by the energy of its faculty, and  
every day it is increasing in popularity and in  
efficiency.A splendid feature in it is the lecture  
feature. Several prominent lawyers of Georgia  
lecture to the class once a year on important  
legal topics, and these lectures are very in-  
structive.The course of study is a most thorough one  
and gives the student an excellent preparation  
for future practice.A brief sketch of the law faculty and law  
school will doubtless be of interest.

## ITS FACULTY.

Its present faculty consists of Professor  
George Dudley Thomas, Professor Andrew J.  
Cobb, Judge Howell Cobb and Dr. Samuel C.  
McIntosh.Professor George Dudley Thomas is a  
native of Athens, the son of Colonel Stevens  
Thomas, one of Athens's most honored and  
respected citizens. When quite young he en-  
tered the University of Georgia, and in 1877  
graduated from the law school. In 1882 his  
ability as a rising attorney recom-  
mended him to the professor may be called  
a professor in the law school of the uni-  
versity, and he was elected to that  
position, which he has filled most  
acceptably. He is one of the counsel for the  
Richmond and Danville railroad and enjoys  
an immense practice. His opinion on law is  
sought after by many, and he is one of the best  
qualified men in Georgia for the position he  
holds.Prof. Andrew J. Cobb, youngest son of the  
late General Howell Cobb, also fills a pro-  
fessor's chair. He inherits much of his  
father's intense mind and ability. He is a  
graduate of the University of Georgia, in the  
class of '76, and has been in the active practice  
of law for fourteen years. During  
that time he has stored his  
mind with legal knowledge and experience,  
thus fitting him to a high degree for the position  
of professor which he has held since 1884.He is quite an authority upon law, and his  
clients are well satisfied with his services.  
He is attorney for the Georgia  
Carolina, and Northern Railway company. As  
a professor, he ranks high, and under him each  
law class succeeds admirably.Judge Howell Cobb, brother to Professor  
Andrew J. Cobb, is a later addition to the  
faculty of the law school, having been elected  
to that place this year. He has to a great  
degree knowledge of the law and the experience of quite  
a number of years upon the bench as Judge of  
the city court of Clarke County. He, too, is a  
man of great qualifications for the position he  
holds, and is highly respected for his worth in  
every duty and work.Dr. George C. Bellard holds the chair of  
medical jurisprudence, and a very important  
branch is his. He is thoroughly acquainted with his  
profession and his expounding of the  
principles of the medical science as applied  
to law is of exceeding great value  
to the lawyers, young and old.  
His lectures are illustrated by the  
very latest appliances, and are of great interest.  
Their value in the law course cannot be  
estimated.These constitute the faculty of the law  
school, and each one is beloved by all mem-  
bers of the classes which are turned out each  
year.With such a body of instructors, the Uni-  
versity Law school stands without a peer in  
the south.

THE CLASS OF 1890.

The class of 1890 is the largest ever gradu-  
ating from the law school, and  
contains a large amount of brain and  
energy, which are qualities of success.Joseph A. Alexander comes from Baxley,  
Ga., where he was born in 1861. He  
graduated with distinction from Baxley  
academy in 1887, and has successfully  
taught school in Appling and Tattnall  
counties. He will practice law in Georgia,  
although he has not as yet selected a  
place in which to locate.Robert Lee Avery claims the gate city as  
his home, and is the son of the late Dr.  
J. C. Avery, of that city. He was pre-  
pared for college at Neel's military institu-  
tute, where he graduated with first  
honors. He entered Emory College, and  
still maintained his high standard of  
scholarship. Not  
confining himself strictly to his  
text books, he gained the  
following many honors: Public debater of  
few society three times champion debater on  
graduation, editor Emory Mirror, junior  
speaker, senior orator and president of his  
class in 1886. Since here, he has done well in  
his class, served as editor of the University  
Reporter, and goes forth to join the ranks  
of rising young lawyers in Atlanta.Wyatt de Revere Barclay first saw the light  
in Habersham county in 1881, but was raised  
and educated in Darien.He has for some time been sailing on  
journalistic seas, upon  
which he has been very successful. He  
was for four years  
clerk of the superior  
court of McIntosh  
county, while a mem-  
ber of this bar class. He  
has been connected  
with the Athens Ban-  
ker in our city. The  
city of Darien will be  
graced by his shingle,  
and the juries of his adoption  
will be swayed by his  
eloquence.Donald Fraser, of Decatur, is the son of  
Joseph Fried was born in Germany, and  
came to the United States when only six years  
old. He has lived in a great many places in  
the United States, most of his life in this  
country, and been spent in Macon. He is  
a man of great ability, and, preferring the  
law, he came to the university last fall.  
He easily forged to the front of his class, and  
stood among the highest until a month or two  
since, when his eyes compelled him to give up  
his studies to a great extent. Macon will be  
a fortunate city in securing his citizenship,  
and he will practice his chosen profession.He has for some time been sailing on  
journalistic seas, upon  
which he has been very successful. He  
was for four years  
clerk of the superior  
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Donald Fraser, of Decatur, is the son of

J. F. L. Bond is for-  
tunate in his birth-  
place, hailing from  
the "Old Free State,"  
Madison county, start-  
ing life in 1863, and bat-  
tling for himself up to  
the present time. He  
took the academic  
course at Hartwell  
and in 1886 was chosen  
principal of Bond's  
Academy, which position  
he held for three years.  
He will stick close to his native  
heath and practice law in Danielsville.Joseph Clifton Boone, son of the late Hon.  
K. L. Boone, of Hall county, was born in  
Gainesville in 1869. He graduated from the  
University of Georgia in 1886, impressing both  
teachers and associates with his brilliant mind,  
and carrying off several medals. He graduated  
from the University of Georgia in the ex-  
cellence of his class, maintaining his high stand-  
ard of excellence. Since his graduation  
he studied law underHon. S. C. Dunlap, of Gainesville, and was  
assistant clerk of the house of representatives  
during the session of '88. His career in the  
law class has been one of eminent distinction,  
and he is a member of the Demosthenian  
society this spring. Mr. Boone easily won a  
place as champion debater, and in the contest  
for a speaker's place from the law class, given in  
general excellence of law, he took one of the  
two places given. He will practice law in  
Gainesville and has a bright future.R. G. Cannon is known among his as-  
sociates as "Judge," the son of Captain  
Henry A. Cannon, who fell at the battle of  
Ocean Pond, in 1864, while doing his duty  
bravely. Mr. Cannon, for several years of his  
youth, followed a commercial life, but in later  
years determined that he would study the  
law, for which he had a passion. Accordingly,  
he entered the University of Georgia last fall,  
and has taken a good stand in his class. Way-  
cross breezes will fan his shining shingle.Edward A. Cohen, a native of New York  
city, was born in 1868, and in 1882 removed to  
Macon, Ga. Graduating with first honor from  
the University of law school in 1888, he entered the  
society of the Demosthenian, and was elected  
a member of the Athletic association of the  
university, and has done much toward advancing  
athletics in college. He will practice law in Savannah.Daniel Webster Green was born in the gate  
city in 1870, and he thoroughly represents the  
push and go-ahead of his native heath. Gradu-  
ating from the public schools of that city in  
1886, he at once entered the office of *The Constitution*, where he showed a marked  
degree of zeal and ability. He entered the law  
school in September, 1889, and has made  
many friends during his stay in the midst. Mr.  
Green will practice law in Savannah.

James R. Hart is a native of Lawrenceville, Ga.

By profession he was enabled to enter the University  
of Georgia in 1887, and graduated with the class  
of '89. Mr. Cooper has made quite an excellent  
reputation here. He is a member of the Demosthenian  
society wherein he has attained a high degree of perfection in the  
divine art of oratory. Spring debater, champion  
debater, anniversary speaker, and a  
few moments since by taking the prize debater's medal of his  
society. He leaves the university only to go  
into partnership with Judge R. F. Lyon, of

Macon.

John Randolph Cooper, better known as  
"Buck" is a native of Lawrenceville, Ga.

He may very well be called a self-made man.

By profession he was enabled to enter the University  
of Georgia in 1887, and graduated with the class  
of '89. Mr. Cooper has made quite an excellent  
reputation here. He is a member of the Demosthenian  
society wherein he has attained a high degree of perfection in the  
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society. He leaves the university only to go  
into partnership with Judge R. F. Lyon, of

Macon.

James R. Crawford is an Echols county  
man. He is the youngest of several brothers,  
who are prominent in some Georgia. He entered  
the university in the fall of 1886. While  
attending the literary department he left his  
classes. He has taken an excellent stand in the  
law class, and is very popular with the boys.  
He has several times displayed quite a gift of  
oratory, and made rapid advances in that  
line. He will swing out  
his shingle on some one of the great thoroughfares of Athens.Ebb J. Hart was born in America in 1867,  
and soon after moved to Schley county. He took  
a position of the teacher of the Male and Female college,  
where he took a high stand. He is a hard student,  
of fine application, and Dawson, Ga., will  
grow under the magic of his eloquence.John D. Little, a son of E. Little, of Muscogee, was born  
in Columbus, in 1870, and was graduated with  
the class of 1888. Since his commencement of  
college life at the university, Mr. Little has  
received many honors. He was elected anniversary  
speaker of the Demosthenian in 1888, and his speech  
was a model one. He is now editor-in-chief of the *Pandora*. Since  
his entrance into the law school he has  
been a leader, standing first in the  
class, and meriting a great deal of favorable  
criticism. He will practice law in Columbus with his father.Frederick R. Martin, of Hawkinsville, obtained  
his first education in that place, and entered  
the University of Georgia in 1888, and went from thence to  
Wake Forest, N. C., where he completed his  
course. He taught school for a while at Cochran,  
Ga., and then came to Atlanta. His hosts of friends who  
are watching him, hope that he may succeed in  
style. He will settle at Cochran, Ga.R. L. Maynard is a native of Monroe  
county, being born in 1867. He attended  
Hilliard Institute, and while there took the  
medal for declamation, and was captain of Hilliard Institute  
cadets. He entered the university in 1888, and  
since then has won an  
enviable reputation both in his society and as a  
debater. He will practice law in Atlanta.Robert Lee Moore was born in Screen  
county, Ga., in 1867. He first attended the  
Scarsborough academy, Middle Georgia  
Mills, and in 1888 entered the school at  
Milledgeville. In 1888 he took a full course in Moore's  
Business college. He has since  
engaged in mercantile pursuits in Milledgeville,  
but found that his natural bent was towards the  
law, and accordingly came to the  
university, where he has succeeded well in  
his studies. He has not yet decided where he will locate.Pyron L. Myatt is one of Atlanta's bright-  
est sons, and one that has created upon his  
native city the most interest.

He attended Center University, in

Kentucky, and after a

brilliant course, graduated in 1886.

He is a young man of rare oratorical

talents, and in

the course he won the

medals given.

After graduation he

studied law under Hon.

P. L. Myatt, his distin-

guished father, and this

enabled him to take a

spendid stand here.

He will leave Athens

respected by all who knew him.

He will practice law in

Atlanta, where he will, no doubt, attain to

high eminence in his profession.

Hope C. Polhill hails from Forsyth, Ga., and

Mitchell county, Georgia.

He entered the University of Georgia in 1886.

Having graduated with distinction in 1889.

Having been elected principal of Hilliard Institute,

of Forsyth, he returned thither to take charge of

that well-known school, but having a desire

to become a lawyer, he gave up his school and

entered the University to perfect himself

in his chosen profession.

He will be a speaker in the debates of

the Demosthenian society.

He will practice law in Atlanta.

He will be a speaker in the debates of

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# 1866. LARGEST AND OLDEST HOUSE SOUTH. 1890.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

### IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

### DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE AND SHOES.

### THIRTY DAYS TO REDUCE STOCK.

'NOW IS THE TIME for Hotel Proprietors and Boardinghouse Keepers to furnish complete at low prices—quality guaranteed.

One week is gone, and our trade while it paid us less profit last week, was perfectly satisfactory. We sold immense quantities, some at cost and less, balance at small profit to cover expenses. As advertised on June 1st, we are determined to make a clean, sweeping reduction in every department by the 1st of July, to facilitate stock-taking. Commencing tomorrow, the second week, we will offer Plain and Dotted Swiss, White and Figured Lawns, Cream Lined and Plain Lawns, Table Linens, white and colored, in sets, Napkins and Towels, Velour and Chenille Covers, Bed Spreads, French Sateens, Ginghams, Laces, Imported Embroidered and Plain White Dress Goods, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear, French Flannels, Outing Cloths, Percales, Woolen Dress Goods, French Imported Combination Suits, Trimmings, all kinds Lace Suitings, Silk, black and colors, black Canvas for Bathing Suits, hemstitched and bordered Nun's Veilings, Silk and Wool, and all wool Grenadines, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gents' Dress Shirts and Night Shirts, Shoes, Corsets, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Spring Wraps, Traveling Ulsters in Gloria Silk and Wool, Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas and Ladies' Parasols, Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket-Books, Hand Satchels, Etc., Etc. All these, and thousands of others, which is impossible to name here, will go at prices to clear up and reduce quantities on hand.

In all the above we have spoken of nothing that is not first-class, new and stylish; our only object is to reduce the stock in every department. As to odd lots, short ends and remnants, we are going to make sweeping, clear sales if it is possible to do so, as we can't take them in the inventory.

**DON'T MISUNDERSTAND US.** We do not propose to slaughter anybody or anything. We simply desire the trade to understand that we have too many goods on hand, and that as we take our usual semi-annual inventory on the 1st day of July, we are willing to make a forced sale throughout the different departments by making special low prices, and in many instances, will not cover cost price to facilitate the work—in other words, we are going to make a spring cleaning, giving to our customers, and the trade generally, the benefits. This will be our second week, and if the trade will take hold like it did on the first, you will have to come early to get first-class selections. However, our stocks are yet immensely full, and the goods surpassingly beautiful. This forced sale and low prices applies also to our Furniture and Carpet Departments. It will pay to come at once, if you want goods. Country merchants are invited to price with us. It will pay them.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

### ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

#### HIS LAST CHANCE.

The lieutenant arose with somewhat of a headache. In common with most of the officers of the fort he was given to tarrying rather longer at the wine than the good of the service really demanded, and last night, as was the custom, cards had formed part of the entertainment. He was in lesser case, but he was in self-repose. He had kept himself very much clear from the bane in life till he came here, but the velvets of West Point suffered abasement when it met the wolf skin of the frontier. Things were more primitive. Men spoke and thought farther away from that social hangman's whip which keeps us all in order. The lieutenant felt abased, and wondered, as he slowly dressed himself, whether he could stand up clean among men apart from—the comrades of his new life. And there was even something more than that. He did not care to transform the army into a drawing room, but he cherished a lively hope that a day might come when he could present to the other heights he had ascended, than the round of officiousness and routine.

The mail coach had driven from Deep Springs this morning, arriving before he arose, thus avoiding the heat of the day, and when the lieutenant returned from breakfast he found a letter on his table. It was only one of many missives, but this was the one letter of all that to him, and it came from a good correspondent. She wrote such delightfully long letters. There wasn't much of news in them, but one rose from the reading with a consciousness of having been for nearly an hour in her presence. A perfect reserve pervaded every line, and yet one felt that she was writing to a man who was a woman; the increase of deference paid by a rare creature, weak and willing to be led, rose to the brain of a man not given to understanding himself. She was rich, too. All these things revolted him; rather than were revolted, in his mind as he sat on the cool porch in the rising day, he studied the fair scenes in the valley.

His heart was heavy, but he had been back from all these wanderings after lofty things and fix itself right here in the smoke of the Sierras. He had met Kate Bentley. He had walked with her and talked with her, had danced with her and sat with her, had eaten with her, of strong good fellowship. She was dark, with cheeks of wine and lips of red; she was strong, resourceful, composed. He felt drawn to her like iron to a magnet. She complemented where he was deficient. She was equipped abundantly with those qualities that had been dear.

Marriage to a good woman was undoubtedly the one sure way to quit the bad and invite to the good without getting out of step with the forces at the fort—and before he knew it the lieutenant had said almost inaudibly:

"Yes—marriage; but to which one of them?"

Then he burst out with a laugh at the appearance, and did that both the grace to confess that he had no reason to know that either one would have him.

And here came Kate Bentley right at a time when she should stay away. No doubt the lieutenant would have come from his reverie only to find that he had from a man before. These early morning meetings for a talking a night or two, a walk of sand, and four hours bound long by their folds. Here came Kate Bentley with an Indian boy attendant, sitting her pony like a queen and reining up so gracefully that the cavalry officer paid mental homage.

She was there in the saddle as he came down to the road and stood talking to her. The girl seemed a very bundle of electricity this morning. Her look, her words, her actions that dressed him through three years of space, and then her witching departure—all blent in an infinity that had his heart and thrilled along his bones to the very tips of his fingers.

"Going to a wedding, is she?" he mused as he walked back to the porch. "Gad, I would like to go to a wedding with her, I think." He was erect and full of force. The brief meeting had shocked him into clearer vision and deeper thought.

The Indians were the one family where ladies of the fort could visit on terms of equality. Judge Bentley the father, had come there ten years before, almost as soon as the fort gave protection from the ravages of Indian

dians, and had established a stock ranch, which was making him a very wealthy man. His wife, while mourning the loss of many things she had appreciated in her former home, still kept the social atmosphere about her quite at its best. Kate continued her studies in an easier school, and when she came along to the California home she fell at once into the graces of the ladies at the garrison. She had admirers without number of all degrees, from the vaquero who conquered her father's wildest horses to the very pink of a young officer, but she seemed the most to the white men, who were the farthest removed from a coquette, was able to win allegiance from a coquette, and to inspire each with respectful regard.

"Fandango, the Mexican stage robber," exclaimed the lieutenant under his breath, for he recognized the hat despite the distance an one who had never a head on which a price had long been set.

Passing down an open slope he saw a quick movement in front of him. A thick, low pine branch had been thrust aside and as hastily replaced. The lieutenant threw his gun to his face and sent a load of big shot rattling into the pine. It took a load. The shot hit the pine, and then, to the right, then forward—like a soldier with a signal code. Responsive to the message from a broad, white hat far down the slope swing once around.

"Fandango, the Mexican stage robber," exclaimed the lieutenant under his breath, for he recognized the hat despite the distance an one who had never a head on which a price had long been set.

"Going to a wedding," mused the lieutenant again, and he fell to thinking the kind of a home she would keep. She was not better, after all, for an army officer than that passing through a town, and even a matron of surely fit for her a much stronger attraction. The very air about her seemed tingling with an influence he enjoyed. His eyes were brighter, his heart was lighter, he was more instinct with life when near her than when anywhere else in the world.

It was a puzzle. He would go up in the redwoods. He would the balsam of their branches might prove a balm for him. So he took a fowling piece, donned the lightest hat military regulations would let him wear, and walked up the steep path back of the fort. Into the fringing thickets of Manzanita, beyond them lay the bald ridge of the mountain, which showed white like a bank of snow six miles away, and then across the threshold of the redwoods. Here the shade was deep and grateful.

He found a giant redwood that had stood for centuries, perhaps, before it "yielded to the strength of the Titan blast," but which now lay prone upon the ground, half buried in the earth, and the bark of the tree was still there, the fowling piece, the lightest hat military regulations would let him wear, and walked up the steep path back of the fort. Into the fringing thickets of Manzanita, beyond them lay the bald ridge of the mountain, which showed white like a bank of snow six miles away, and then across the threshold of the redwoods. Here the shade was deep and grateful.

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**JOSEPH ISLANDS,  
THE GREEK,**  
A Fierce and Fighting Christian  
Who  
FINALLY DEVELOPED SANCTITY  
The Story of a Son of the  
Forest.

Joseph Islands was a Creek Indian, brave and fierce in his youth, and a heroic pioneer preacher when he had professed the faith his people hated.

One day at Lafayette, Alabama, Rev. Frank Calloway restrained the young Indian from using his scalping knife on some white tormentors, and put a Bible in his hand. As might have been expected, the Bible was put in the bottom of a box and left there for years.

The incident which brought out the book again was one of weird beauty and pathos.

Islands' best friend was killed in a drunken brawl, and the next day Joseph went to see the grave dug. There a scene, not unlike in Hamlet, occurred.

The young Creek, like the immortal Madcap, became thoughtful in the presence of the narrow house "that lasts to eternity." The native hue of resolution was lost in the pale cast of thought, and Uncle Billy, the pious old negro dragger, took advantage of the opportunity to sow good seed. He talked to the Indian of death and the great beyond, of the mediator and of resurrection.

Islands was deeply moved and many times sought comfort at Uncle Billy's cabin. Finally he found peace in the faith, and in the midst of their joy, he and Uncle Billy resolved to become missionaries.

But to a missionary among his people, in the face of their bitter hatred of the white man and the white man's religion, was a heroic undertaking. The story of that heroism is told by Rev. Dr. Tichenor in language of singular force and beauty.

Here is the story:

"A most stringent law forbade the introduction of Christianity among the Indians. The penalty for its violation was heavy. To every offense there was a fine according to the force of the white man's religion, the fine lashes were to be administered by the police. But Islands and Uncle Billy did not regard this edict. They talked privately to their friends about the great salvation, invited them meet with them at the secret spot chosen for religious worship, and soon gathered a little group that had the stamp of a church. Islands was born into the kingdom of God and, as each professed faith in Christ, his name was placed upon the list of disciples, until thirty names appeared upon the roll. Meantime the authorities had taken the alarm. The hated religion of the white man was secretly making progress. The police, however, were not to be more vigilant and to execute with impartial justice the law against heresy. As vigilant and cunning as their foes, the Christian Indians found secluded places for their worship and continued their meetings. Spies were set to watch them; and many were the stories told of the shrewdness and cunning manifested by the Christian party to escape detection by their numerous and active enemies.

"One night, a spy followed some of them near to their place of worship. He had lost the trail and while seeking for some indication to guide him, he heard the voice of singing. Stealthily creeping through the bushes, he came to an open spot beyond, he saw a light and heard the voices of song. Islands lay on the ground he crawled, snake-like, through the tall grass, towards the place. As he neared it, the melody ceased and then the voice of prayer caught his ear. Islands was praying for his people, for his persecutors, for the police who were hunting them, for the spies that were digging the trap. The light had dimmed. Islands stood still as he heard the name called and the Great Spirit invoked to thwart his evil purposes and to change his heart. There, as he lay concealed in the grass, the thought of his great guilt shook him like the tremors of an earthquake. The prayer ended, and the melody of Zion's song died away. The first strain told of Jesus' bleeding love for the man; and the voices of the singers caught the emotions of these hearts and wailed them heavenward upon the midnight air. Pausing for breath, overawed by a presence he could not understand, he listened to the song. He had never heard such a melody. He had his eyes closed, and when it sighed through the leaves, filling its fragrance with wistfulness to strains of plaintive melody. He had heard the river as it rushed headlong down the steeps, singing its song "to the sea, to the sea." He had heard feathered songsters of his forest home singing in the sunlight, singing in the shadow, singing when the moonbeams covered the wide land with their sheen. He had heard the birds sing song like that. "I spoke to him of light and of freedom, of the Great Spirit. It spoke to him of his own dark guilt, in seeking to betray and punish these people. He wondered that a thunder-bolt did not strike him dead. He trembled lest the solid earth should open and swallow him. He tried to crawl away from that awful spot, but he could not. The only movement he could make was to roll over and over and thus had gained the bushes from which he had first heard the voice of singing. There he lay in an agony not felt before, crying, fearing, trembling, praying, how long he lay.

"At the next meeting of the disciples, he stood in their midst, and with penitential sobs, told the strange story of his effort to bring them to punishment and how the spirit of the Lord had arrested him and held him a trembling captive. Before the meeting closed he was still believing, and saw, with joy unspeakable, his name enrolled among the chosen of the Lord.

"But these Christians were not always so fortunate. One night the light horse surrounded their place of worship. Closing every avenue of escape, the captain ordered them to be taken out, one by one, and receive the punishment prescribed by the law. With scarce names then the women, underwent the cruelties of the lash. When Obadiah Holmes received similar treatment from the New England Puritans as a remedy for his Baptist faith, he said, as the sheriff loosed his hands from the stake to which he had been bound, "You have struck me with roses." So these savages, like the true woman, have served your day and generation," said I, "and it has kept you well and strong and renewed your youth, like the eagle. It is woman's natural state, and she is not happy out of it."

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Islands was deeply moved and many times sought comfort at Uncle Billy's cabin. Finally he found peace in the faith, and in the midst of their joy, he and Uncle Billy resolved to become missionaries.

But to a missionary among his people, in the face of their bitter hatred of the white man and the white man's religion, was a heroic undertaking. The story of that heroism is told by Rev. Dr. Tichenor in language of singular force and beauty.

Here is the story:

"A most stringent law forbade the introduction of Christianity among the Indians. The penalty for its violation was heavy. To every offense there was a fine according to the force of the white man's religion, the fine lashes were to be administered by the police. But Islands and Uncle Billy did not regard this edict. They talked privately to their friends about the great salvation, invited them meet with them at the secret spot chosen for religious worship, and soon gathered a little group that had the stamp of a church. Islands was born into the kingdom of God and, as each professed faith in Christ, his name was placed upon the list of disciples, until thirty names appeared upon the roll. Meantime the authorities had taken the alarm. The hated religion of the white man was secretly making progress. The police, however, were not to be more vigilant and to execute with impartial justice the law against heresy. As vigilant and cunning as their foes, the Christian Indians found secluded places for their worship and continued their meetings. Spies were set to watch them; and many were the stories told of the shrewdness and cunning manifested by the Christian party to escape detection by their numerous and active enemies.

"One night, a spy followed some of them near to their place of worship. He had lost the trail and while seeking for some indication to guide him, he heard the voice of singing. Stealthily creeping through the bushes, he came to an open spot beyond, he saw a light and heard the voices of song. Islands lay on the ground he crawled, snake-like, through the tall grass, towards the place. As he neared it, the melody ceased and then the voice of prayer caught his ear. Islands was praying for his people, for his persecutors, for the police who were hunting them, for the spies that were digging the trap. The light had dimmed. Islands stood still as he heard the name called and the Great Spirit invoked to thwart his evil purposes and to change his heart. There, as he lay concealed in the grass, the thought of his great guilt shook him like the tremors of an earthquake. The prayer ended, and the melody of Zion's song died away. The first strain told of Jesus' bleeding love for the man; and the voices of the singers caught the emotions of these hearts and wailed them heavenward upon the midnight air. Pausing for breath, overawed by a presence he could not understand, he listened to the song. He had never heard such a melody. He had his eyes closed, and when it sighed through the leaves, filling its fragrance with wistfulness to strains of plaintive melody. He had heard the river as it rushed headlong down the steeps, singing its song "to the sea, to the sea." He had heard feathered songsters of his forest home singing in the sunlight, singing in the shadow, singing when the moonbeams covered the wide land with their sheen. He had heard the birds sing song like that. "I spoke to him of light and of freedom, of the Great Spirit. It spoke to him of his own dark guilt, in seeking to betray and punish these people. He wondered that a thunder-bolt did not strike him dead. He trembled lest the solid earth should open and swallow him. He tried to crawl away from that awful spot, but he could not. The only movement he could make was to roll over and over and thus had gained the bushes from which he had first heard the voice of singing. There he lay in an agony not felt before, crying, fearing, trembling, praying, how long he lay.

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# GREENSBORO.

## One of the Most Thriving Cities

### WHICH DOT NORTH CAROLINA.

Built Up From the Ruins of the War

BY AN INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

The Business Opportunities of the City

FULLY SET FORTH TO THE PUBLIC.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—The "coming" city in North Carolina is Greensboro.

It is no longer than the modest little "City of Flowers," but a city of thrift, push, steel and iron.

Its growth has been marvelously wonderful in the past six months, and just now a real enthusiastic, substantial boom is sweeping over the city.

Real estate has jumped from fifty to one hundred per cent, and continues to climb higher every week. At this time there are no less than 1,500 houses in course of construction in and about Greensboro, and the mason's trowel and the carpenter's hammer can be heard in every section of the town.

LOCATION.

Greensboro is located midway between Charlotte and Raleigh, and it is the beautiful gateway to the fair Piedmont region. The city is known as the great "railroad center" of North Carolina, being the point of junction of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, with the various extensive connections of both systems, which embrace the main and branch lines leading south and southeast to Wilmington, Beaufort, S.C., and Fayetteville; north to Danville, Richmond, Washington and beyond; east to Raleigh, Goldsboro and New Bern; southwest to Salisbury, Asheville and Charlotte; and west to the mountains and Mt. Airy. Twenty-two passenger trains arrive at and depart from the depots of the city during the twenty-four hours; and, as the timetables of a large part of these include only the hours of morning from 7 to 10 a. m., and evening from 8 to 11 p. m., the stir and bustle of moving baggage-trucks, hurrying passengers, crowded waiting-rooms, rattling omnibuses, etc., etc., give the traveler a pleasing impression of the progressive life of the city, while a walk through its crowded thoroughfares and along its blocks of handsome business houses will confirm and strengthen.

Not through accident has Greensboro attained its present position, which is the result of railroads, etc. Furthermore, than half a century its leading citizens—among whom were many eminent, by virtue of their commanding abilities and high character, with the most weighty public responsibilities, the helm of state government and high place in its councils—have been ever keenly alive to the material advancement of their city, the advancement of its internal improvement, devoting their energies and time and money not only to the development of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway system, but to the promotion and completion of other important roads in North Carolina. Those who have come after them have not been careless of the example or unworthy of the trust reposed in them. And those who are in the business circles of the town today are men who have done a giant's work in weaving about it the network of steel rails which gives it profitable traffic and shining prosperity.

#### THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The fine surrounding country and its many other natural advantages would have prompted Greensboro to stay in the humdrum; consequently its whole history is that of one of the thrifty, flourishing places of the state. But its growth within a decade has been very marked; its progress during the past five years has been especially gratifying, since the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway in 1888. The impact of an encroaching city, court-houses, and finding centers in the public square containing the court-house and United States government buildings, has proven inadequate to the needs both of business men and householders; and the extension of the suburbs—beautified by tasteful residences and neat cottages, and enlivened by machine shops and other industrial establishments—has been constant and rapid. It is not

ranged building accommodates the steam fire-engine and hook and ladder truck, with the horses in training, and the quarters of the supervising night watchman. The department includes hose-reel teams, conveniently located in different quarters of the city, and other improvements are in contemplation—the putting of an electric light plant.

The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and few places in the south can claim a better or more effective system, taking in not only the business streets but those ramifying out into the remote suburbs.

Below is an accurate table showing the amount of business done in Greensboro from May 1889, to May 1, 1890:

Kind of Business.	Capital Employ'd	Value of Product	Am't of Purchase	Am't of Sales	Hands Emp'd	Wages Paid	No.
Dry Goods.	\$167,213	\$359,450	\$297,018	\$320,620	37	\$1,000	13
Groceries.	70,500	222,000	167,000	150,150	37	1,000	13
Hosiery.	37,100	107,000	49,833	167,000	37	1,000	13
Drug Stores.	11,800	23,300	6,699	23,300	37	1,000	13
Printers.	12,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	37	1,000	13
Book Manufacturers.	4,500	6,000	2,000	4,000	37	1,000	13
Cotton Manufacturers.	180,000	425,000	280,000	425,000	37	1,000	13
Brick-yards.	21,500	47,000	7,700	47,000	37	1,000	13
Greenboro Water Company.	30,000	10,800	4,600	10,800	37	1,000	13
Gas and Electric Light Companies.	110,000	24,000	22,200	54,500	37	1,000	13
Foundries and Machine Shops.	34,000	278,000	180,000	278,000	37	1,000	13
Sash, Blinds and Lumber.	11,000	22,000	16,000	22,000	37	1,000	13
Furniture.	7,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	37	1,000	13
Jewelers.	8,100	4,000	4,500	4,000	37	1,000	13
Millinery.	6,400	16,000	4,300	16,000	37	1,000	13
Photographic.	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	37	1,000	13
Match Vards.	6,000	2,200	6,000	6,000	37	1,000	13
Livery, Stable and Exchange Stables.	26,400	91,000	81,500	91,000	37	1,000	13
Cigars.	27,000	43,000	28,850	43,000	37	1,000	13
Pins.	5,200	6,000	8,000	6,000	37	1,000	13
Underwear.	2,500	2,000	1,175	2,000	37	1,000	13
Carriage Repository.	1,700	4,900	1,100	4,900	37	1,000	13
Nurseries.	5,000	24,600	665	24,600	37	1,000	13
Total.	\$1,093,383	\$2,886,805	\$1,598,188	\$2,556,905	1,045	\$294,450	13

#### TOBACCO INTERESTS.

Tobacco ware-houses—Number, 3; capital employed, \$18,500; value of purchases, \$22,721; pounds of tobacco sold, 2,449,072; value of sales, \$339,333.

Tobacco dealers—Number, 5; capital, \$17,700; value of sales, \$285,838; 30; pounds of tobacco handled, 1,600,000.

Tobacco manufacturers—Number, 2; capital, \$90,000; value of product, \$225,000; pounds of tobacco purchased, 520,000; pounds of tobacco sold, 450,000.

Tobacco—Number, 10; capital employed, \$256,200; value of product, \$225,000; pounds of tobacco purchased, 1,000,000; value of purchases, \$225,000; pounds of tobacco sold, 2,449,072; value of sales, \$339,333.

Societies and orders—Number, 9; capital employed, \$12,300; number of members, 577.

Hotels—Number, 2; arrivals, 27,237.

Schools—Number, 5; amount of school property, \$140,600.

Real estate agents—Number, 9; amount of purchases, \$514,793.14; sales, \$421,288.

BANKS.

National bank—Capital, \$100,000; surplus

and undivided profits, \$58,500; average monthly deposits, \$285,000.

Bank of Commerce—Capital, \$102,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$4,075; average monthly deposits, \$65,000.

First National—Capital, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$53,922; average monthly deposits, \$55,809.33.

TOTAL—Capital, \$229,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$116,567; average monthly deposits, \$405,909.33.

SAVINGS BANK.

People's 5-cent Savings bank—For one year, from April 13th, 1889, to May 13, 1890—Money received, \$45,229.50; net deposits, \$41,817.15; total earnings, \$2,513.24; total expenses, \$12,238.37; number of accounts, 1,210; number of loans for the year, 193.

The figures above do not include the North Carolina Steel and Iron company, the capital of which is \$1,000,000; total capital, \$1,000,000; total capital, \$2,000,000; six building and loan associations, total capital, \$52,175,500, with \$102,200 local stock. Nor is the business of the various railroads centering here supplied. Were all these industries with their capital and business shown, it would aggregate \$7,234,317.30 local capital actually employed in Greensboro.

HOTELS.

Some property is known to be very great.

The following analysis from a shaft ninety feet deep will represent its characters:

Iron . . . . . 57.41 . . . . . 58.67

Calcite . . . . . 37.00 . . . . . 37.79

Lime and magnesia 1.30 . . . . .

Phos . . . . . 0.00 . . . . .

Sulphur . . . . . 0.00 . . . . . 0.94

This analysis is by Gent and Hanna, and the results are given to me by myself from a head of several hundred tons.

The purity of this ore is conspicuous, and the quantity seems to be very great.

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## COLLEGE ATHLETES.

## A GREAT DAY AT BERKELEY OVAL WITH THE BOYS.

Interesting Features of the Day—Scenes and Records that Will Go to History—A Great Plan.

The season for college sports is just now in full blast, and it seems that the sturdy athletes of the eastern colleges are holding greater sway in their inter-collegiate championships games than ever before.

The fact is, in spite of the repeated attacks of newspaper writers on the so-called craze for athletic sports in the colleges of the north and east, the college boys, lightly clad in tights and racing suits, retain, with even greater force, their prestige on the cinder-path and the field, and charm with their custodized might hundreds and thousands of New England's best people.

The recent inter-collegiate championship game on the Berkeley Oval, hotly contested by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Amherst, Lehigh, New York College, Swarthmore, and Pennsylvania, have served to prove that the interest in college sports in America is as great as ever, and that the enthusiasm of the people was never at a higher pitch than now. Taken all in all, the meeting was unquestionably the most successful ever witnessed in America. The games were the most exciting, the teams in better trim and better humor



WALTER DOHM.

than was ever known, and it was only when the grand struggle was ended by the last decision that the thousands crowding the Berkeley Oval at Morris Dock breathed easy or let their hearts beat in relief.

SCENES AT BERKELEY OVAL.

"Such a crowd! The grand stand was a picture," said a witness to the recent games at Berkeley Oval.

"There was a waving mass of variegated colors, a sight not to be had in Georgia or the south, a spectacle to behold! A dazzling array of woman's loveliness was to be seen on every side and if every one of those competing athletes didn't find inspiration every time he looked up into that grand stand he had no excuse for his soul."

"The extremely popular looked down in playful glances on her son, while her daughters waved the colors of their brothers with a nervous excitement.

"Everywhere the colors of the different colleges were to be seen. There was the perm missourians, the light blue of Yale, the breast, and with bold streamers tied to her parasol. The black and yellow of Princeton was there, too, and the red and blue of the University of Pennsylvania decorated many a neatly fitting dress. The crimson of Harvard floated in streamers from parasols and walking sticks, the white of Columbia was to be seen at every turn."

"The teams from the different colleges were accompanied to the track by their college mates, who struck their banners in the field and let their voices go up in good, strong,



SHERRILL (Yale).

lustful cheers. Even Lehigh, Amherst, Lafayette, and more than their delegation to root for their teams, and root they did with a right good will. It seemed as if Columbia had representatives all over the entire oval, and the way those men shouted out their "Rah! Rah! Rah! C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a!" was enough to make a good healthy cataplexia give up its struggle in this world and die."

RECORDS BREAK TO PIECES.

Flock's last day at Berkeley Oval will not soon be forgotten in the world of college sports.

The wonderful records made that day by the competing college athletes have brought a revolution in the sports, for many old records have been so lowered as to throw a new light on the games in future.

For the reason that these changes have been made, the recent field-day will go into American history, and the records will perhaps never be beaten.

It is interesting to watch these races and note how the times have been reduced below those of all former races. The table of the races shows the following results:

The first of the records to go was the 120 yards dash race. H. L. Williams of Yale, Harriet Mays of Columbia, S. E. Fowling, Jr. of Harvard, and E. Lenthilson of Yale, lined up for the final heat. All the Yale men were betting heavily on Williams, and the Columbia men were backing Mays. The men got off well, with Mays slightly in the lead.

Mr. W. T. Whitman, manager of the Atlanta Young Men's Christian association, has awakened to the interest and will do much to induce the colleges to meet at Piedmont park a suitable place for their championship games, and it is very probable that next year will bring scores of the festive athletes to this city to hold their first inter-collegiate field-day.

In the 220 yards race over the hard old inter-collegiate field, who is the biggest man of all the timber-toppers, took the lead and won by about a yard in 16.5 seconds, breaking the old inter-collegiate record by three-fifths of a second.

In the 220 yards race over the hard old inter-collegiate field, who is the biggest man of all the timber-toppers, took the lead and won by about a yard in 16.5 seconds, breaking the old inter-collegiate record by three-fifths of a second.

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DOWNS WINS THE QUARTER.

The quarter mile race brought out a large number of spectators. Downs, of Harvard, was favorite and won his first heat and easily in 33 seconds. Wright, of Yale, won the second heat in 34.1 seconds. The final was hotly contested. Downs took the lead at the start and was never headed, he breasting the tape a winner in 50.3-5 seconds.

The next race of the day was the half mile run. Dohm, of Princeton, saved himself for

the cinder-path and the field, and charm with their custodized might hundreds and thousands of New England's best people.

The recent inter-collegiate championship game on the Berkeley Oval, hotly contested by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Amherst, Lehigh, New York College, Swarthmore, and Pennsylvania, have served to prove that the interest in college sports in America is as great as ever, and that the enthusiasm of the people was never at a higher pitch than now.

Taken all in all, the meeting was unquestionably the most successful ever witnessed in America. The games were the most exciting, the teams in better trim and better humor

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## CLEVER ILLUSIONS, WITH WHICH CLEVER MEN HAVE FOOLED THE PEOPLE.

The So-Called Automaton Chess-Players and How They are Worked—The Little Legless Man and His Imitator.

To fool the people and yet give them no cause for complaint is the work of many clever men who might be classed as "illusionists." A writer in the New York Herald has been explaining the mysteries of these uncanny contrivances, and in explaining the workings of Ajeeb, the famous chess automaton, says:

"Every prestidigitator, necromancer, magician or faker of note in ancient and modern times has placed almost his chief dependence on automata, illusions or mechanical means for the entertainment of his patrons, leaving legendarium and card tricks for side issues, as it were. For instance, Vaucanson, the French magician, had a reputation for his automata. Robert Houdin, who followed him, used the same trick as one of his principal attractions, and Beaumont, another French magician, made the same duck do, good service for him in public."

Coming down to later days Robert Houdin exhibited Ajeeb, the chess automaton; Hermann places a great deal of stress upon such illusory tricks as the Cocoon, crenation and decapitation, while Kellar exhibits Psycho, Zoo, Fanfare and the Hindoo black art. These magicians and a reputation for their skill in their exhibitions for many of the ancient wise and learned men, devoted their spare moments to making walking, flying or other moving figures.

### HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS.

In history we find a model of Venus was made of lead, and its motive power was said to be like a heated and cooled on the inside. Alcibiades, the Greek, speaks of a wooden peacock that, when set in motion, would open and close its tail feathers, and caused small animals or objects in its path. On the plains of Thebes there can still be seen the remains of the colossal statues of Amun, who it is said, uttered joyful sounds at the rising of the sun, and cries of sorrow when it ended. They did this for hundreds of years until the fourth century of the Christian era when Tarantum made a dove that could fly continuously by credits with an eagle from the city walls, saluted the emperor as he approached and returned, and a fly of iron which could fly and move, General or "Ray" Michel, in the town of Melun on the Gallo-Abbyssinian border, where he happened to contract an intimacy with the only son of the Gallo queen.

One memorable day, when a fair was being held in the town, the two young princes amused themselves by performing divers feats of strength and agility, and a dog known as Tonti, belonging to the side-troupe of the ancient Gallo cavalry division of Menapii's army. A member of the warlike Gallo nation, she first became connected with the Abyssinian empire in a rather peculiar manner in 1887. It was just about that time that Prince Arles Selassie, the only son and heir-apparent of the late Negus Johanes, was sojourning in the court of his uncle, General or "Ray" Michel, in the town of Melun on the Gallo-Abbyssinian border, where he happened to contract an intimacy with the only son of the Gallo queen.

On becoming aware of the treatment which her boy had been subjected, the Gallo queen became greatly enraged, and vowed vengeance. She immediately caused the town to be surrounded with a wall, placed a body of 3,000 cavalry to arms, placed horses at their head, and three days later inflicted such a lesson on the arrogant Prince Arles as he was not likely to forget. Three hundred of his followers and adherents were massacred in cold blood by her mounted warriors, and the young imperial prince was subjected to most ignominious treatment before being allowed by the queen to take his departure from the district.

Curiously enough, his father, the frantic old Negus John, instead of taking steps to punish the good lady for her conduct toward the imperial lad, determined to win her to his side. He was shrewd enough to realize that such a dashing cavalry general would be more preferable to a son who was too weak to be a match for his enemies as foe. He therefore lost no time in contracting an offensive and defensive alliance with her, almost overwhelmed by her honors, presents and dignities, and finally intrusted her with the command of his magnificent cavalry, which is recruited mainly from the members of the Gallo tribe, which is renowned throughout the world for its superb equine and perfect physique. It was at the head of the imperial cavalry that she took part in the 1888 campaign against the Italians, and it is she who was held responsible for the terrible massacre of the Arab and Mussulman inhabitants of the district of Ailet, who were rightly or wrongly suspected of entertaining sympathies for the Italians.

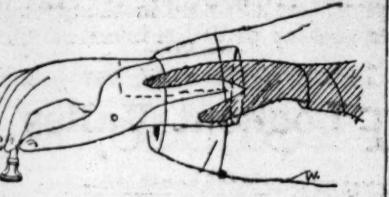
Emperor John was subsequently spared to become the victim of a dervish during the battle of Metemeh, his only son surviving only to untimely end some six months previously by means of poison, which is believed to have been administered by one of the principal officers of the army, possibly by the Gallo queen herself. She has, therefore, given her allegiance to the new emperor of Negus Menelik, and constituted not only one of the most picturesque and commanding figures in the army of the army with which the Ethiopian monarch marched toward Adowa. Although no longer young her appearance is asserted to have retained a certain number of charms, among which may be included a most commanding and impressive carriage and presence. Her apparel is magnificent, according to Abyssinian notions, and her attire, ankles, throat and hair are decked with gold and silver and jewels. She is always splendidly mounted on a horse, which she rides seated astride, man-fashion, and which she manages with marvellous skill.

Crying all the time—Poor child, I know what makes you so peevish and cross. Mother must get you a box of those sweet little candies called Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

years in various cities in this country by Robert Heller, was evolved.

In this automaton is concealed in this way—sits on a seat arranged in the cushion on top of which the figure sits. To heighten the deception the front is thrown down and a number of cogs and wheels are shown to occupy the entire front of the lower box, and they are arranged in such a manner that it is impossible to look through them. In the back of the box a drawer pulls out that is also a deception for the back end of the drawer is arranged in such a fashion that when it is shoved in it falls down and the man sits on it.

In the chest of the figure a small door is opened and more machinery is shown, and that is the crowning point of the ingenuity of the fraud, because at a touch of a spring these cogs and wheels sink out of sight and allow the hidden player to see through a wire screen darkly painted, and it is gloomy where he is and light outside, so the course, cannot be seen behind the screen.



THE FIGURES AT WORK.

movement of the hand is also shown in the sketch, the thumb joint alone being movable, and as he catches hold of the lever he can take up the chessmen and move them much in the same way as if he handled them with a pair of pincers.

### SHE CAN RIDE AND SHOOT.

An Amazon Queen Who Leads Her Own Cavalry.

There is something peculiarly appropriate in the fact that the leading general and vassal sovereign of the emperor of Abyssinia, who is able to be traced to his descent an unbroken line to the biblical Queen of Sheba, should be a woman. The lady is Queen Tewodros, and she is the son of Queen Zewditu, the last Queen of Abyssinia, and a member of the Gallia cavalry division of Menapii's army. A member of the warlike Gallia nation, she first became connected with the Abyssinian empire in a rather peculiar manner in 1887. It was just about that time that Prince Arles Selassie, the only son and heir-apparent of the late Negus Johanes, was sojourning in the court of his uncle, General or "Ray" Michel, in the town of Melun on the Gallo-Abbyssinian border, where he happened to contract an intimacy with the only son of the Gallo queen.

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### PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, and sign painter, 27 E. Main.

MR. ROSECRANZ ANDERSON, of this city, left for Conyers last night to be gone a few days.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO—Pausse, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornaments, center pieces, groups, etc. Paper matched and cast plaster Paris.

DR. GASTON has removed his residence to 205 South Pryor street, Telephone 958, continuing his office at 1½ Edgewood avenue. Telephone 44 sun wed.

DANIEL & PENDLEGRASS furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77 D. H. SMITH, Edgewood. Diseases of children a specialty.

W. B. BRADYCOTT cured Headaches for B. T. Vontz, Chicago, Ill.

Every feature of the Merck's trust is philosophic and in accordance with the standard works on the anatomy of hernia.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA Season of 1896—The Erie railway has just issued a beautiful pamphlet giving full description, time tables, rates, etc. of this famous resort, 1,400 feet above sea level. From Erie, Pa., to Chautauqua, N.Y., and E. Kirby, agent E. V. & W. & R. railway, at Kimball house in Atlanta, or write H. C. Holabird, D. P. Agent Erie Railway, 99 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, O., 4-5, 8-10, 12, 15, 17, 20.

If you are going to New York or Boston be sure and go via Central R. R. of Ga., and then its elegant steamers. Rates, including meals and state-room on steamer, from Atlanta, \$24; round trip, \$42-30.

LEADER'S Fine Stationery at Thornton's.

Money Made by Buying your note paper by the pound from John M. Miller 31 Marietta street.

W. F. PARKHURST.

Building, paving, sewers and hollow, pressed and fancy brick, brick window facings, and car load lots. 2½ Whitehall st.

in the West.

The Missouri Pacific railway is selling first class tickets for a round trip, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., and vice versa, \$25; round trip, \$45. The rates will be effective till June the 6th. All who wish to take advantage should write at once to A. A. GALLAGHER.

S. P. A., 103 Broad St., Chattanooga, Tenn., June 5 sun the 1st.

THE death of the clever little legless man put a stop to the exhibitions of "De Kempelon's chess player." While alive this man was seldom beaten, although he met all the best players in Europe.

A JEEB AN IMITATION.

It was in imitation of the chess player that has been for many months exhibited in the Eden Museum, of this city, and previous to that for

years in various cities in this country by Robert Heller, was evolved.

In this automaton is concealed in this way—sits on a seat arranged in the cushion on top of which the figure sits. To heighten the deception the front is thrown down and a number of cogs and wheels are shown to occupy the entire front of the lower box, and they are arranged in such a manner that it is impossible to look through them. In the back of the box a drawer pulls out that is also a deception for the back end of the drawer is arranged in such a fashion that when it is shoved in it falls down and the man sits on it.

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THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

### THE SEMI-ANNUAL RECORD.

#### Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the lottery sales for Thomas Dohlin, paid to the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending May, 1896, together with the names and addresses given to the company by the holders, omitting those who have received it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the company.

#### DRAWING OF DECEMBER 17, 1895.

Office Hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 500,000.

A depositor, New Orleans National Bank, A. D. Dohlin, New Orleans, La.

A depositor, Traders' Bank, New Orleans, La.

A depositor, First National Bank, New Orleans, La.

## FETTERED, A WESTERN STORY.

BY MINNIE QUINN.

In Cheyenne's early days, the sheriff was one of the most important personages in the country. In fact, he still holds a conspicuous position in most cities of the vigorous, impetuous west.

Some years ago Sheriff Black of Cheyenne, was much annoyed by the persistence and determination of sundry suitors for the hand of his fair daughter, Miss Helen.

As is always the case in mining districts, the male population far outnumbered the gentler sex, and Miss Helen, who was a handsome blonde, would have been a belle among far severer critics than the youths of Cheyenne.

She had graduated in St. Louis, and besides being a gifted musician, was a devout worshiper of nature, and fond of out-door exercise.

Almost any fine evening in summer, a passer-by might hear her rich mezzo voice accompanying a guitar to some ringing "Ballad of the Plains."

Unconscious was she of the fact that the melody floated out from the shadows of the cottonwood trees, and mingled with the broad, effulgent moonlight, and that many a luckless youth dated a hopeless love from the first evening when he had dropped in to help the sheriff and the old servant in making an audience.

Miss Helen cared little for the admiration of men, but accepted it as a matter of course, having been brought up among them. She enjoyed herself in a fashion of her own, with her books, guitar, sketch-book and her spirited horse, Wildfire.

Two of her lovers, however, seemed to gain more favor than the rest. In fact, a popular opinion was that she would win.

One of these was a tall, athletic young westerner, who was as bright and invigorating in presence as the air he breathed, and in whose clear, blue eyes not a shadow of deceit was visible. Handsome, for true, but so sturdy and independent that he impressed one as a young giant.

He was an ardent geologist, analyzed a "find" as well as an expert, loved his mountains and worshipped—Miss Helen.

But with all his devotion Joe was a discreet young fellow, and held his curly head up in defiance of mankind in general and his rival in particular, and when he let the fair Helen feel the curse of her conquest.

The ardent rival was a wealthy young mine-owner from Chicago—all that is conveyed by the term, "a polished gentleman." He had laughed heartily when, on departing for his new home, his Chicago friends had jokingly predicted that he would lose his heart to the western beauty. But here he was, eager to lay his fate and fortune at the feet of the sheriff's queenly daughter.

One bright, breezy day in September, Helen cantered off soon after dinner with her sketching materials, ostensibly to make some sketches of the autumn scene, but really to commune with Nature. She had not even known, and to decide what answer she would give on the morrow to her wealthy lover, who that day had asked her to be his wife. She had told him that she must read her own heart before she could answer, and he hoped for a favorable reply.

Joe had been offended by one of her hasty remarks, and had asked her to be more explicit about Russell, and she had asserted somewhat warmly that she knew of no one whose society she preferred. As soon as the impulsive words were spoken she repented, but Joe rode away with a look in his blue eyes that had haunted her ever since.

Somehow Joe's hasty head, flung back in a laugh at the keep looking up before her mortal vision, when duty demanded that she be thinking of Russell and his flattering offer.

The hours wore on, and so preoccupied was she that she did not observe the heavy clouds that were rolling black and massive down the mountain sides.

She had a large drop plastered in her face, and she looked about her in alarm. A heavy equinoctial storm seemed almost upon her.

Wildfire sprang forward at the touch of the whip, and literally flew in the direction of the house.

The great clouds came rolling over the hills like giant oaks clad in mist. Thunder and sharp, vivid lightning followed, and then the deluge.

Wildfire dashed on until they came to the creek, and then the girl drew back in dismay! The creek was a foaming torrent, and she could not see the bridge!

Suddenly, she heard a man's voice shouting to her, and in a few minutes Joe, on his tiny little horse, rode up. He was a tall, gaunt, overcoat and threw a long cloak of her own about her shoulders. She did not wait to ask how he happened to come for her. She forgot that he was angry and hurt. She reached out her firm, white hand and caught Joe's extended fingers, and side by side the two horses were urged across the bridge.

They galloped home in silence, and when they reached there and Helen stepped into the friendly shelter of the broad veranda, she noted the fact that Joe led both horses to the stable and put them up.

Half an hour later Joe, arrayed in Judge Black's dressing-gown and slippers, (articles brought by Wildfire from the east) was explaining to the wry, dour young mistress of the house that her father had been suddenly called to the next town, and might not return before early morning. He asked me to keep a sort of lookout over the place, and when I rode over to ask you to invite me to tea, and found you gone, I thought you had left.

This speech over, an embarrassed silence followed. It was broken by Joe, who looked straight at his hostess and said:

"If I am intruding, Miss Nellie, why just give the word, and I'll go."

Helen assured him, in a constrained sort of way, that she was indeed of company, and went on to prepare a little supper herself, for in those days, as now, servants were rare and inefficient in the west.

After supper, in an awkward pause of the conversation, Joe took up a little case from the table, and began examining its contents—a bright, new pair of hand-cuffs.

The hand-cuffs were from the east, and Helen began exploring the spring lock which opened with a skeleton key.

Somehow, one of the bands was on Joe's wrist, as she slipped the other bright circuit over her firm, white hand, when lo, the lock snapped, and they were locked together.

Then the girl, crimsoned, commenced searching for the key in nervous hands.

But no key was to be found. Suddenly the truth dawned upon her. The key was in her father's pocket, and he was on the other side of Crow creek, which was now a foaming torrent and dangerous to cross in the storm and darkness.

She tried to smile and treat the matter lightly, but it was just the ghost of a smile, and it was a very doleful voice that said: "I am afraid, Mr. Gordon, that we must break the lock. Father has the key."

Joe felt tempted to indulge in a hearty laugh over their queer situation, but a glance at the distressed face across the table sobered his mirth. A great throb of sorrow came over him. If she loved him she would not care so much.

He gazed at the shining fetters on her wrists so long and so earnestly that Helen lifted her eyes wonderingly but dropped them again.

What woman ever failed to read the story that she saw in the honest blue depths of her lover's eyes?

Her confusion encouraged Joe, but there was almost a tremor in his voice as he laid his great brown hand over her fettered one and said softly: "Nell, if you only loved me I would believe that it was fate that bound us together. I could take it as an omen that fate would grant me my dearest wish. But, Nellie, I do not care."

The girl looked up slowly into her lover's eyes, looked steadily, though she still saw that look in them: "Joe," she said, "it is fate."

The cool and cultured Mr. Russell would have marveled had he seen "that queenly girl" sobbing for joy very joy on Joe Gordon's shoulder. Perhaps he would have marveled still more had he known that at that moment the thought of him and his millions did not once enter her mind.

When the judge returned, in the gray of the morning, he found an interesting picture.

The lamp still burned in the corner, and the fire was smoldering away. On the broad lounge by the fireplace sat Helen and her lover. She had fallen asleep from sheer weariness and Joe

sat like a statue lest he might disturb the fair sleeper whose cheek was so near his own.

The old gentleman's face was a study. When the truth dawned upon him he flung himself into the nearest chair and laughed until he waked the echoes—likewise Miss Helen.

She was at first bewildered by her novel position, but soon remembered the true situation and relapsed into silence, leaving Joe to tell the story.

"And now, judge," concluded he, "you may lose these fitters with the understanding that they will soon be replaced by more enduring ones. I must not let my prisoner escape."

Joe's father had always liked young Gordon, and his blushing was forgotten.

The announcement of the approaching nuptials gave Mr. Russell a conclusive answer, and he settled up his affairs in short order and returned east.

The old judge used to tell with great gusto how Gordon won his perverse daughter and how gracefully she wore her fitters after she was won.



ATLANTA, GA.

DR. LYNDON—Dear Sir: We have bought of you in the last seven months, one hundred and fifty gross (21,000 bottles) of your Worm Oil. We trust it is sold at a price that is reasonable. It has always given entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly, S. H. ADAMS.

DR. F. S. LYNDON—Dear Sir: My child, two years old, had symptoms of worms, and I called in Dr. Lyndon, who prescribed medicine, but failed to expel any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms out. I have since used your oil, and it has done well. Yours very truly, S. H. ADAMS.

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PILES Cured by your  
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charge of our optical department,  
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take care of them.

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Gin and Buchu  
CURES  
Bladder Troubles

Bladder troubles arise from varied causes and  
manifest themselves in varied forms. Commencing  
in some part of the urinary tract an irritation  
often extends to the neck of the bladder, and even  
involves the whole organ—producing cystitis,  
nerves, discharges, etc. At other times an irritation  
is manifested in the neck of the bladder, so that the trouble is  
most aggravated form.

Psoriasis of the back, hips and thighs;  
heat and inflammation; frequent desire to pass  
water; smarting, indescribable agonies, which  
render life a burden, are a few of the symptoms  
of diseased bladder.

The reason why people are so distressed when  
sick, and why so many die because they do not  
get a medicine that will pass to the affected parts—  
a medicine that strikes the root of the disease.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu  
is specially adapted for all bladder troubles.

It is not good for everything, but in all bladder,  
kidney and urinary complaints it has no equal.

Keep the water passages free and open by using

Stuart's Gin and Buchu, and you will do much  
for health.

Sold by all druggists.

CHOICE  
PEACHTREE ST. LOTS  
At Auction!

BY  
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,  
Monday, June 9th, at 4:30 P. M.

This is the Lowery lot, the choicest plat on the  
fashionable Peachtree streets. The surroundings  
are the very best. The lots are shaded with stately  
oaks, and are just perfect. Thousands of ladies  
have selected this on beautiful hill with anxiety,  
but until now have not been given  
which they might procure one of them.

Two of the lots front Peachtree and two West  
Peachtree street. The Peachtree car line passes  
on one front and the Fulton County electric line  
on the other. The lots are large, just such a place  
as a gentleman with means would ask for a home.  
There is but one Peachtree in Atlanta, and choice  
lots are few on it. In this case you can get one of  
the best lots in the city at a price that will not  
suit the good wife. Don't fail to examine the  
lots and let your family make their selection before  
day of sale, and be on hand. Take either the horse  
car or West Peachtree electric cars for the sale.  
Be on hand promptly at 4:30, as we will begin the  
sale at that time, in the cool of the afternoon,  
under the shade of those fine oaks, on the beauti-  
ful lawn. Terms absolute. Terms, one-third cash,  
balance six and twelve months, with 8 per cent  
interest on deferred payments until paid.

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23x22—Ponce de Leon corner lot; the prettiest  
building site in Atlanta; just the place for an  
elegant home; we can sell it very cheap. Call  
us and see it yourself. \$10,000 for one of the most desirable building sites  
on Washington street; Belgian block sidewalk; water main, etc.; worth \$2,500; a bargain.  
\$400 will buy a room, Baker street residence;  
lot 97x200 to allow another house.  
\$1,000 will buy 100x150 choice corner lot; quick to secure.  
\$1,500 for a beautiful Inman park lot; shady side  
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improve for particulars.  
\$2,500 for a Cooper street corner lot; nice place for  
a home.  
\$1,000 will buy 2 new houses in first-class rental  
locality; rent for \$10 a month.  
\$5,000 for 100x150 on Courtland street corner lot;  
cheap; \$1,000 for 100x150 for \$40 a month; a good investment.  
\$10,000 for a first-class store site on Decatur street;  
\$2,500 only for a Marietta street lot; running  
through to W. & A. B. R.  
\$1,500. Bowditch corner lot; 100x100.  
\$500 with a room; the choice of several beautiful lots  
in Edgewood; near station.  
\$1,000 for a lovely sight for a home near Wash-  
ington heights.  
We have a large number of city and suburban property,  
which we are always ready to show to those  
who wish to buy.

## PLUNKETT.

"Creatures of circumstances, all of us," said  
Plunkett.

"You're right," said Brown.  
"The farmers squat around in erring and  
whittle and talk and chew tobacco and spit,  
and there is little thought of the influence  
that the conversation has upon the little  
children who play around 'em."

"You're right," said Brown. "All trades and  
all classes have their peculiar clannish ways  
and their technical converse, as you might  
say, and one generation hands down to another."

"That's it," answered Plunkett. "And that  
is what makes me say that the old folks can't  
be too careful of the way they talk in the  
presence of children. I have seen the day  
when we will no more bring up the past after  
I have started in anything without making an X  
mark and spitting in it than I'd ever thought of  
killing myself. This was instilled into my  
youthful mind from hearing niggers talk."

"You're right," chimed Brown. "When the  
whippoorwill-lights on a tree in a nigger's yard,  
and begins his shrill song that family looks  
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THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART.  
Pages 13 to 24.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BARGAINS.

Enough to scare a census enumerator, to bewilder a buyer, to make it plain that with us competition is an idea of the past. Here's welcome cheapness, too.

## KEELY COMPANY, LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

## BARGAINS.

The King is dead, long live the Queen. Cotton is Dress Goods Queen in the leafy month of June. They rule in women's dress. Come along to the frolic of the Cottons.

Vol. I.

June 8, 1890.

No. 88.

## AN ADVERTISEMENT DESERVING THE CONSIDERATION OF EVERYBODY.



Gold and genius, electricity and enterprise, steam and stability have evolved the modern retailer. You've seen the highest example of all that right here. Modesty and inability join hands to prevent us printing the story of a phenomenal progress. But our success may inspire future historians. In the meantime, until the shortening September days tell of the coming equinox, Summer Bargains will continue in vogue. We make no pretense of naming all the seasonable opportunities in desirable stuffs being offered. The few picked out from this counter and that stand for hundreds that never get a word in the papers. You know that they are here--anything that ought to be in the biggest, fullest, brightest, most popular and most praised gathering of Dry Goods in the country. It will be worth your while to take up the thread of this advertisement and follow it attentively to the end. A rapidly rising mercury is creating new trade

Florists and horticultural societies may cease exhibitions in view of he display constantly made at our Challis counter. The new June crop is full of floral decorations, 5c, 7½c and 10c.

Cheery, graceful Cis-Atlantic Challis. Hundreds of styles, colors enough to suit any sort of beauty, from the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed raulein to the raven-haired, black-eyed senorita, at 12½c.

Billowy, foamy Wool Challis. It would challenge the easy English of Charles Lamb to do them justice. Many original conceits, and conquest is plain in every fold; 15c and 18c.

The Georgia centre of gravity in Ginghams is right here. We solemnly believe that no combined six stocks in town can show such variety and worth in 5c and 7½c grades as you'll find under this roof.

Other glories have been added to the halo that proves our Gingham supremacy. Stripes and plaids in colors and qualities that you may see where only the choicest is worn; 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Like the war-horse of Cyrus, our Gingham gatherer scented Scotch Zephyrs from afar, and with a quick maneuver has caught and led the market; 20c and 25c. The plaids are formed of cotton, of course, but so fine and lustrous that they might easily pass for silk.

There's not another house in Atlanta—which means the South—that makes such an interesting display of Flannelettes. Anything and everything that taste or fancy inclines to, 10c.

Yachting Cloth. All the daintiness and goodness of pure wool, and no shrinking. That concealed cotton chain is what does the business. They're the favorites of all the Flannel flock for misty, moisty climes. Full of ultramarine notions. Every fold smacks of Cumberland spray; 25c.

The Printed Penangs are winning hosts of friends. Cotton calendered until touch and sight say "silk." The price—12½c—is absurd. But we will not revise it. What is writ is writ.

Choteau Cotton. Colors that may make you think of a Gypsy camp on the border of a picturesque valley. Their cheapness last week set sales a-spinning.

Marmion Muslins, soft-tinted figures caressing white and ecru grounds. Clean, sun-lighty, thin things, for easy and comfort-coaxing frocks; 10c.

Calcutta Lawns; round, solid cotton threads compactly woven. Not a hint of weakness! Try to tear a bit—warp or woof way, no odds which. Nothing limpsey except price; 12½c.

The remarkable character of our Embroideries should commend them to every woman residing in Atlanta and its vicinity. The vastness of the stock needs more powers of description than contained in one small head.

A great cartload of Mull Skirt Flouncing, in children and women's widths, comes to us so that you shall have them away under value. All sorts of impossible prices, under normal conditions.

A thousand thoroughbred bargains in elegant Mull Edgings and Insertings. For every imaginable purpose. Was there ever such dainty work in bijou Embroideries for baby robes as shown this season?

Examine our assortment of Hamburgs; the biggest and best in volume and variety in any Southern market. We permit no competition in prices—invariably the cheapest is here.

The 90-degree days of the advancing season cause Fashion to take stronger hold upon White Goods.

Our store is the world-center. Every weave is represented in the present International Summer Session of the White Goods Congress.

Swiss are the sensation of the hour. The choicest products of St. Gall are here, the pride of the great makers. No wonder such stuffs fascinate and grow in popular favor at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Persian and Victoria Lawn from foreign lands, especially imported for Keely Company, are cool as cucumbers, and as slightly a group as any one need see—upward from 5c, but all at the least.

By an unexpected chance we possess a pile of Piques that are to go at about half price. Splendid, pretty and substantial withal. Three qualities, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Myriad Mulls, Muslins and Lawns, plain striped, checked and plaided, cotton and linen, fit for the warming weather—cheap! The White Good's Square is a pleasant promenade for thrifty shoppers.

Feathered Fans. Almost dangerous to mention them lest they are all flown before you come. We are surprised at their cheapness, so will you be.

All the Jap and Yank cute breeze-stirrers in wood and paper, 5c to 75c.

Paris and London are having a row over the first place in Parasols. It is a sharp competition. We take all that is worthy from both; the harvest is yours. You can gratify somewhat extravagant tastes without much expenditure of money.

Large and small Parasols. A bit of spite in the extremes. London says "very wide;" with a sneer and toss of the head Paris says, "very narrow." Each has its place. Conditions are opportune for the Parasols which shall go at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Keely Company's China Silks, imperial in their own almost Oriental realm. Others may claim kinship, but with 37½c, 48c, 65c, 75c and 98c of price and far greater value, the Chinas here, wide, strong, light, even, in print of rare patterns and quaint colors, are peerless.

An array of thirty invincible bargains in Black Drapery Nets, made by—never mind. He says "don't tell just yet." His name would amaze the Lace world from Madrid to Macon.

Every thread honest. You'd know it by the touch, or by the looks. OUR guarantee goes with every yard of it. No quibbling there. Suits from \$3.50 to \$36. Worth double.

Don't miss seeing and feeling and pricing the Black Grenadines. Twisted silk, open mesh silk, silk with satin stripes. Every inch is built to stay. You don't want Grenadine that gives and slips for a hardish tug. Little weight and great durability.

Pride in a Black Silk Dress is natural. There is pride of purchase, pride of selection, of taste and choice; there is pride of construction.

f frugality and self-confidence. Our colossal stock affords a satisfying indulgence of every human pride.

Linings, under the capable direction of an expert, have been recently organized as a distinctive interest. You'll find the new department sandwiched between the Domestics and White Goods. No rubbish or out-of-date things.

A large heap of Trimming—Persian, Passementrie, Gimp, Braid, Ornaments and all the et ceteras of dress prettiness, will be on sale tomorrow at quarter value. Maybe you can get something to adorn a dress, or to embellish a bit of fancy work. Every piece a prize.

We shall put on sale Monday morning more than 63,000 Muslin Under Garments for women, made from fair to best material, at six straight prices—29c, 39c, 48c, 72c, 98c and \$1.22.

Many of them are worth twice our charge, some worth even more than that. No mystery about it. One of the largest mills in the country devoted to such goods closed out its entire holding of summer things to give attention to fall trade. The big-lump prices were very low; so is the single-garment price to you.

Those 15c Huck Towels are still to the fore. Free from starch or sizing; we hear of nothing at even 25c that is so good.

Our collection of Towels is by far the best hereabout. Every style and size from soft, spongy scrubbers with wiry kinks to the smooth artistic Antique Damasks, with handsome, rich borders.

If the Table Linen is part tow or loaded with dressing, pass it Rather than take such poor stuff you'd better pay double price for the right. But you needn't. As good Table Linen as comes from looms, pure flax, clean, long fibre, may be yours at the common price of tow mixed.

Just for illustration, one extra attractive item. With a positive assurance that it is all linen, we sell a lovely quality, very wide Damask, choice of six entirely new designs, warranted to improve with service and laundering, at 98c.

Gentlemen's Scarfs—English and Neapolitan styles, A dozen shape Every puff, bulge, dent, knot or twist that the season has suggested. Dark, light and medium colors. Drummer's samples.

An Oxford Tie is about as cool and comfortable a Summer Shoe as any one can get. Your own choice in shade and shape.

Special Shoes for games and sports and outing use. Clubs treated tenderly.

Comfort first. That's our rule with the Keely "Leader" \$2.00 Shoe for either sex, or any other sort. Everything for style that anybody can get; everything for quality, but there must be ease for the wearer, as well as exact lines. Twenty fresh cases are just in. Fits for all feet. Hand some, sensible.

The largest stock of Ziegler Bros' Shoes in the South is here. We are apt to think our rapidly increasing sales come from this fact. It might influence the first sale; no one would come back if the Shoe price was not all right; but people do come back. If better values were ever put in Shoes than in these we have never seen them, and we know precisely what is going on in the Shoe world. A new line of late styles just arrived.

## KEELY COMPANY.

### BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK  
OF ATLANTA, GA.  
—(UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY)—

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from \$5 to \$20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates. Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,  
13 East Alabama Street.  
BONDS AND STOCKS  
Bought and Sold.

16b dly top  
W. A. HENPHILL,  
President.

A. RICHARDSON,  
Cashier.

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

COR. PRYOR AND ALBAMA STS.

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$200,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others are

liited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

OUR—

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Is run on a different plan to that of other banks in the state. Call and let us explain it. Interest paid on time certificates as follows: 4 per cent per annum if left 3 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4¾ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

Oct 4—dly dly dly

W. H. PATTERSON,  
Dealer in Investment Securities,  
99 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

(Dodd Building)

COR. ALABAMA AND PRYOR STS.

Will negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate. In-

terest six per cent. Commissions moderate.

Farm loans, interest eight per cent.

dtf

8250.00.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount

in improved farms and city property, at very low

rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your prop-

erty apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Atto-

ney at Law, Office 33-1-2-3, Broad street, Atlanta,

Ga.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,  
BANKERS,

Having added \$50,000 to our banking property,

we are now arranging to move our office on

the corner of our block, where we will be in a more

convenient position to use our facilities, and we

now propose to give more attention to the bank-

ing department of our business.

We solicit the accounts of banks, merchants

and individuals, and will extend every accommo-

dation consistent with sound banking.

Will negotiate loans on time deposits.

Having received from various sources

to buy and sell stocks and bonds, we have con-

cluded to deal generally in miscellaneous securi-

ties.

We can place first-class investment securities to

advantage, and we invite proposals from cities

and towns throughout the country.

We do a general banking business and invite

correspondence.

36 W. ALABAMA ON THE ATLANTA, GA.

Montgomery

CHARLES D. FREEMAN & CO.,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKING AND SECURITIES,

GRAIN, COTTON AND COFFEE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES.

Private wires to Chicago and all exchanges

one 4-dim-finan col.

J. J. ARMSTRONG,

GRAIN DEALER,

Kansas City, Mo.

junes dim fin col

# THOMSON!

Proud Little Phoenix of Georgia.

An Annual Trade of a Million Dollars.

Unusual Degree of Hope and Confidence

AMONG HER PLUCKY POPULATION.

Determined Efforts to Become Self-Sustaining.

Strong Encouragement Given to all Kinds of Manufactories.

One of the Most Admirable Sections in Georgia for Fruit.

Soil, Climate and People That Lend Many Distinctive Characteristics to the City and County.

The survivor of two disastrous fires. And yet possessing enduring strength. Splendid brick blocks cover the ash-beds of three years ago.

And now mercantile prosperity, business activity and confidence are seen on every hand. Thomson has an active annual trade of a million dollars.

She receives from eight to ten thousand bales of cotton, a feature of success that will compare with many larger towns.

Has a trade territory of thirty miles, embracing some of the finest soil and most hospitable people that ever blessed a country.

Enjoys the low tax rate of three and a half mills—an item of weighty importance to investors and thoughtful people generally.



MAJOR JOHN L. HOLZENDORF.  
Boasts of a population of fifteen hundred as happy, industrious, honorable and intelligent citizens as ever gave tone to society or prominence to business worth.

Owns a planing mill, whose dimensions are being extended to meet the demands of local building activity the work of which in doors, sash, blinds and moldings will compare with the best.

A large grist mill runs on full time, manufacturing a superior article of meal for a trade that extends far beyond the limits of town.

The large steam ginnery is a paying enterprise to the proprietors, who have fitted it up with the best and most improved machinery, in order to control the trade of their section.

A well-appointed carriage and wagon manufacturer, managed by one of the most experienced and skillful workmen in the country, turns out work that will compare favorably with that manufactured in the larger cities.

Her school advantages are far superior to many cities of twice her population, a fact emphasized both in the character of her teachers and the number of attendance. This is a most gratifying distinction.

Comfortable churches show forth the abiding faith of her people in religious concerns, and a seafaring ministry and God-fearing membership are items that indicate her claim for moral recognition.

The most precious gem that sparkles in her crown of distinctive merit is the pure and cultured womanhood of this beautiful little city, an estimate clearly sustained by their refined hospitality, which I enjoyed, and the strikingly beautiful flower gardens that I observed on every hand.

With her unequalled climate, superior health, pure and refreshing water, splendid society and generous hospitality, Thomson has attractions sufficient for the most fastidious. No better provisions against fire are made in any town than those enjoyed by Thomson—her two thousand dollar steam engine, hook and ladder trucks and an ample number of cisterns, furnishing the best of protection.

A medicine that is fast gaining a national reputation, Dr. Pitt's carminative, for the children, is manufactured here, the trade of

which is so rapidly increasing that extensive plans for making the same will have to be arranged.

The soil of McDuffie county ranks among the most fertile, and the splendid adaptability of her lands and climate to the cultivation of every variety of crops, particularly fruit-growing and grape culture, and the exalted character and excellent morality and culture of the farming element, altogether make this a wonderfully attractive place of residence for the farmer who does not enjoy these combined advantages of soil, climate, health and society.

Agricultural Advantages.

The adaptability of the soil of this section to the successful production of cotton, corn, wheat, rye, barley, clover and all the cereals is a feature of no trifling importance to the farming element of a colder climate, where farm products are less varied.

The great fertility of the lands surrounding Thomson, susceptible as they are of the best preparation and the highest fertilization, becomes of first importance to those who follow farming for the money that they find in it.

The beautifully terraced farms of this part of the state, and the disposition of the people to constantly improve and beautify the same, show that agriculture is acknowledged as one of the most exalted and profitable vocations of life.

When it is considered that these lands are capable of producing from a half to a bale of cotton per acre, the low price of five to fifteen dollars an acre presents itself to the favor of any thoughtful man who desires to make a prudent investment.

Then the particular adaptability of the same to fruit-growing of every kind, and the great success experienced in grape culture wherever

it is planted, make this a most promising field for the farmer.

He is seriously thinking of engaging in the more extensive manufacture of his examinee, and to do this will add another important industry to Thomson's enterprises. There is a fortune in the medicine, and Dr. Pitts cannot increase his capacity for making it too soon. I think his own is to humanity to go into an extensive manufacture of the same.

Thomas A. Scott.

Among the men who give the most prominence to Thomson's mercantile growth is Mr. T. A. Scott, an extensive dealer in dry goods, notions, millinery, clothing, groceries, saddles, harness, crockery and glassware and plantation supplies.

He has two large rooms 30x30, besides a warehouse for storing heavy goods 40x65. In one room he keeps one of the best and most stylish assortments of dry goods, clothing and millinery, while the other is devoted to groceries, plantation supplies, etc.

He gives regular employment to eight polite and competent men; T. A. Winter being in charge of the grocery department; O. M. Gerald, dry goods; J. H. Wilkerson, clothing and shoes; B. H. Willingdon, bookkeeper. This force is increased to twelve in the fall.

Mr. Scott carries a stock of \$26,000 and does an annual trade of \$100,000. Last season he handled 2,300 bales of cotton, and employed an experienced buyer to take charge of this department of his business.

In addition to his comprehensive mercantile interests, Mr. Scott conducts extensive farming operations in which he has been wonderfully successful. He is a large owner of real estate, and talks enthusiastically about the value of such investments in his county.

He has never permitted himself to be seduced by political aspirations, preferring to pursue his legitimate business calling, and confine himself to a praiseworthy ambition to

influence the public mind and promising future, is our own correspondent, a position that he fills with decided success.

Mr. H. R. Barnes.

Boyd & Barnes, dealers in dry goods, groceries, tobacco, hardware and general merchandise, do a driving trade of \$50,000, covering the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren and Lincoln.

They occupy a room 30x30, which is well stocked with goods of the highest grade, all of which they sell to the trade on terms and at prices that simply defy their competitors.

Mr. Leon A. Boyd, of the firm, is a gentleman of pronounced courtesy and honesty, possesses fine business acumen, and is a success at anything he undertakes.

Mr. James D. Barnes is an educated business man, and in addition to his strong moral attainments, is regarded as one of the most active and successful young men in his city.

Both are gentlemen of the highest competency, and possessing with the indefatigable industry, their success is not to be wondered at by those who appreciate the force of business shrewdness. The firm of Boyd & Barnes ranks among the first houses of the city.

Harrison & Hadley.

This is one of the best drug houses in the state, their stock of drugs, paints and oils are always fresh and reliably pure.

Dr. E. S. Harrison, of the firm, in addition to being an expert pharmacist, is a practicing physician of excellent reputation, having graduated in the class of 1870 at the university, and at the Georgia Medical college in Atlanta.

Mr. W. R. Hadley is a young man of excellent character, and holds the respect of the entire community. He is a member of the council and foreman of the fire company.

The house is very popular, both members of the firm being gentlemen of the politest demeanor.

T. R. & H. A. Burnside.

These gentlemen conduct a general merchandise business, dealing in dry goods, shoes, groceries, tobacco and cigars. It is a live firm doing a successful business.

Mr. H. A. Burnside, of the firm, is one of the pushing young men of the city, being, in addition to a thorough business man, one of

the most wonderful young musicians that I ever heard, their music is simply grand. The band must be encouraged.

String Band.

Thomson has one of the finest string bands in the state. It is composed of Editor White, Mr. Joseph P. Jones, Mayor Holzendorf and Mr. Morris, who make some of the finest music to which one would desire to listen.

But when they are aided by the piano accompaniment of Miss Gertrude Jones, an honorary member, who, by the way, is one of the most wonderful young musicians that I ever heard, their own claims for nobility. If there were a journal, and a White as its editor, in every county in the south, what a country we would have.

In his attentions to his guests, and his hospitality is as unbound as general attention can make it.

The McFadden Journal.

This is one of the best drug houses in the state, their stock of drugs, paints and oils are always fresh and reliably pure.

Dr. J. F. Shields.

For unselfish progress, this firm stands in the front ranks. They deal extensively in dry goods, groceries, hardware and general merchandise.

Miss Mamie Harrison, as music teacher, gives the institution wonderful popularity by graduating some of the most cultivated musicians that ever charmed the social circle. Being a performer of the most brilliant attainments herself, she has the happy faculty of imparting a thorough knowledge to others.

J. F. & L. W. Shields.

The school is under the direction of an able

board of trustees, whose deep interest in the cause of education has caused them to make this institution strong in every feature.

The commencement exercises will take place June 29th, embracing four days, on which occasion the first class of graduates will be favored with diplomas. This will be an interesting occasion, and the patrons as well as the young lady graduates are just now in pleasurable anticipation.

The good to be accomplished by this institution cannot be overestimated and Professor Gibson cannot be too highly endorsed or liberally supported.

Gold-Mining.

The importance of the gold mines of McDuffie county has never been properly dwelt on, and I regret that I cannot speak as intelligently of their resources as I would like. There are two mines operated about fourteen miles from Thomson, by Mrs. J. Belknap Smith, from which she mines from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. This could be greatly increased if improved plans were inaugurated, as Mrs. Smith employs nothing but the simplest and cheapest process.

Several other mines have been located and await the genius of development.

The mineral wealth of this section may yet

be so developed as to attract the attention of the world, and we can only conjecture the possibilities of mines when improved machinery has never been employed.

A Wonderfully Medicine.

The manufacture of Pitt's carminative for infants and children is one of the important and distinctive industries of this city. This medicine has received the highest endorsement from mothers throughout the country for its efficacious results in cases of colic, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum, or any derangement of the bowels or stomach.

Colonel Thomas E. Watson.

Colonel Thomas E. Watson, one of the most gifted young men in Georgia, makes his home here, and, in addition to his wide prominence among business men as a lawyer of the finest attainments, he is just now enjoying the happy pre-eminence of a popular campaign for Congress, against Major Barnes, of Augusta.

In a talk with Colonel Watson about his

mayor of the city, a fact that emphasizes his

people's confidence in his progressive

judgment, and his position in advising that a

well-equipped fire department be organized, a piece

of enterprise that cost his city \$3,000, clearly

indicated his disposition to keep abreast of

the times.

Mr. P. W. McLean, the head man in his

business, is a young man of vim and competency.

Fortson & Neal.

This firm is composed of two of the best business spirits in the city, in addition to being among the most reliable and equitable dealers in the state.

They occupy a room 25x35, in which they

keep an elegant assortment of dry goods,

clothing and general merchandise, which they sell at prices that really surprise competency.

Mr. C. J. Fortson, of the firm, is one of

those clever, honorable men that give character to business communities and cause a feeling of pleasure to possess them with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. J. B. Neal is a gentleman of decided

solidity, an honor to the business community

embraces the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren and Lincoln.

There are more progressions in Georgia

than Mr. Holzendorf, who holds the confidence of the trade and, dealer alike, and his continued business success is due largely to his individual merit and personal politeness.

In addition to his store interests he is largely

concerned in real estate, besides managing

several farms near the city. In all

of these investments his usual judgment

has served him well, and success crowns alike

his every interest.

Mr. Holzendorf is serving his second term as

mayor of the city, a fact that emphasizes his

people's confidence in his progressive

judgment, and his position in advising that a

well-equipped fire department be organized,

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## THE SILVER BILL,

WHICH IS REALLY A WALL STREET BILL,

PASSES SAFELY THROUGH THE HOUSE

The National Election Bill Held Back Because Republican Senators From the Northwest Prefer Business Interests.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—[Special.]—The house this afternoon passed the republican caucus silver bill. In the free coinage amendment there were dissenting votes from the republican side. However, all the southern men, except two from South Carolina, voted for the free coinage amendment. The gag law was applied by Reed all through, and the bill was passed in more haste than any measure of importance that has ever gone through the house. The vote stood 135 to 119. Although the bill provides for the issuance of \$4,500,000 of silver certificates monthly on the deposit of silver bullion, there is no assurance that it will increase the circulating medium, even as much as it is being increased under the present law, which provides that the government shall coin not less than two million and not more than four million dollars of silver monthly. Not more than two million has ever been coined under the present law, and under the law passed by the house today, bullion is redeemable at any time upon the return of the silver certificates to the secretary of the treasury.

IN THE INTEREST OF WALL STREET.

Thus, under this bill, Wall street, which is opposed to increasing the volume of the circulating medium, can simply deposit four and a half million of bullion the first of the month, and during the latter part redeem it, and then redeposit it the first of the next month. Continuing this, Wall street can prevent any increase at all. It is true that the president and secretary of the treasury are given the discretion of allowing the redemption of bullion, but every administration this country has had for years been in sympathy with the money centers, and opposed to free coinage. It is probable this will be allowed to a very large extent, and the law will be really worse than the one now in existence.

The apparent undue haste on the part of Reed, in rushing this bill through the house is significant. In the first place it was done to keep the house republicans in line, and the main reason was to get it to the senate in a rush, and bulldoze that body into passing it. There are a number of western senators who want to pass a free coinage bill, and as it is understood that these men, led by Jones, of Nevada, are attempting to dicker with the southern democrats to vote against a national election bill, if the southern men will help them to pass a free coinage bill, Reed, the president and the secretary of the treasury, wanted the bill through the house and into the senate in time for Sherman and Hoar to bulldoze the western men into voting for it as a party measure.

However, it is quite well settled that the western republicans have remained in line just as they will, and if the republicans should pass the free coinage bill, they would not hesitate a moment to go with the house democrats and have free coinage.

## CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

The old adage that chickens come home to roost will apply well to the present situation of the republicans in regard to silver legislation. The senate is almost certain to pass a free coinage bill, and it will be done by the votes of the northwestern senators, whose seats the republicans stole from the democrats. It is the opinion of all the leading house democrats that the caucus bill passed by the house today would demonetize silver, making it simply a commodity. However, it will not become a law although Morrison, Reed, and Windom will so.

## THE NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

As Henry Cabot Lodge said in his interview in these dispatches last night, the republicans of the house have decided to pass a national election law, but it is evident today that their postponement of final action until Tuesday night, was to give the house men time to confer with their colleagues in the senate. The house does not purpose to shoulder the odium of forcing through such a radical measure, and then have it in the senate. Their failure to arrange a common basis for legislation led them into a bad blunder on the service pension bill, and they do not want to undergo another experience of that kind. They also have an intimation that certain western republican senators, like Jones, Stewart, and Teller, with whom the free coinage of silver is paramount, are willing to sacrifice anything else to attain that object, and that these senators are now laboring to make a trade with the southern democrats whereby the former are to vote against a federal election law in return for votes in favor of a free coinage bill. Sherman, Chandler and Hoar, who are the southern outrage specialists, have agreed to use every means in their power to whip the westerners into line. Until the house republicans have absolute assurance that the senate will pass their bill, they will not attempt to crowd their "force" bill. In the meantime, Lodge and the other advocates of federal supervision are keeping a stiff upper lip, and whooping it up for a free ballot and a fair count.

## A REPUBLICAN'S KICK.

Mr. Connell, of Nebraska, said that he had always been a republican. His loyalty to the party has never been questioned. He stood ready to serve it in the future as he had served it in the past. But he gave up his active life, even though he would have to record his vote with the minority. If the speaker and the so-called leaders of the party expected the rank and file to do their bidding without regard to what was right or fair, they would wake up some day to find themselves mistaken. He protested against the bill which prevented action on the bill for free coinage of silver. In the caucus, an amendment had been offered by the gentleman from Ohio (McKinley) and would have been adopted but for the protests of the speaker.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

The previous question was considered as ordered. Amendments to the original bill offered by Messrs. Taylor, of Illinois, and O'Donnell, of Michigan, were informally adopted. The McComas amendment to the substitute was also adopted. It provides that when free coinage is attained monthly bullion purchases shall cease.

## THE SUBSTITUTE, AS AMENDED, WAS THEN AGREED TO, AND THE QUESTION RECEIVED UPON AGREEING THE BILL AS AMENDED BY THE SUBSTITUTE.

ON MOTION TO RECOMMIT, FIFTEEN REPUBLICANS VOTED YEA WITH THE DEMOCRATS, AS FOLLOWS:

Messrs. Allen, of Michigan; Anderson, of Kansas; Bartine, of Nevada; Carter, of Montana; Compton, of Idaho; Dehaven, of Kansas; Hermann, of Oregon; Johnson, of Kansas; Morrow, of California; Perkins, of Kansas; Townsend, of Colorado; Turner, of Kansas; Vandever, of California.

THIRTEEN DEMOCRATS VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION TO RECOMMIT AS FOLLOWS:

Messrs. Dargan, of South Carolina; Dunphy, of New York; Elliot, of South Carolina; Flower, of New York; Goldsborough, of New Jersey; Hemphill, of South Carolina; Maisch, of Pennsylvania; Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; O'Neil, of Massachusetts; Quinn, of New York; Tracy, of New York; Venable, of Virginia; Arley, of New York.

THE BILL WAS THEN PASSED—YEAS 135, NAYS 119.

ON THE FINAL PASSAGE EIGHT REPUBLICANS AS FOLLOWS VOTED WITH THE DEMOCRATS AGAINST THE BILL:

Messrs. Anderson, of Kansas; Bartine, of Nevada; Carter, of Montana; Kelley, of Kansas; Rockwell, of Massachusetts; Townsend, of Colorado; Turner, of Kansas; Wilson, of Washington.

ONE DEMOCRAT, MR. WILSON, OF MISSOURI, VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

## THE SILVER BILL.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE CAUCUS MEASURE—THE DEBATE AND VOTE.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Before the beginning of the debate on the silver bill, at the request of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, Mr. Conger, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, modified his

substitute so as to provide that the treasury notes issued in pursuance of the bill shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, striking out the following words: "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

MR. PAYSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Payson said that he realized that the substitute would in substance pass this body, and it would be done in obedience to public sentiment, which he believed to be universal in favor of larger use of silver as a money metal, and of a further increase of the currency of the country. Referring to the financial plank of the republican platform, and speaking of the treasury bill, he said that he had not expected, when he listened to the reading of that plank, that two years thereafter he would be called upon to vote in a republican house upon a measure which not only did not provide for the use of silver as a money metal, but established a gold standard upon the statute books. It wiped from the statute books the only law the country had for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. He believed in the doctrine announced by the republican national convention, and he stood for it. He opposed the treasury bill because it proposed to treat the silver dollar as a commodity, and to make it a commodity and to fix, until congress should change it, an open declaration on the statutes that gold and gold alone should be the standard of value, declared so by the supreme law of the land. He had always believed that the doctrine of the republican party was that every piece of paper which should be issued by the general government, having monetary function, should be a legal tender for all debts, private as well as public. This was not provided for in the treasury bill. A feature of the bullion redemption was the argument, that was conclusive, that this bill and substitute were treating silver bullion as a commodity and nothing else. On this principle, the same could be done, with the greatest propriety, with copper, tin, and nickel, as well as with the dime and with silver. If the government used silver at all, it should be used as a money metal and not as a commodity. He was opposed to the substitute because of that, but he expected to give it his support in its entirety. He hoped that the Missouri militia would never stir out the bullion redemption feature, but even if it were impossible to get it out of the bill he would give the bill his support (reluctantly, he confessed, because he did not believe in voting for something he opposed) because he believed in the necessity of some legislation on this subject. He confidently added that the bill would pass in its present form, the matter to which he had alluded would be corrected elsewhere.

IT DID NOT HAVE THAT EXPECTATION AND BELIEF—IN OTHER WORDS, IF THE VOTE HE CAST TODAY WAS A FINISH, THIS SUBSTITUTE WOULD NEVER RECEIVE HIS VOTE.

THE BILL WAS BOUND TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE OTHER END OF THE CAPITOL. IT WOULD BE SPANNED THERE AND THE HOUSE WOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

MR. BYNUM, OF INDIANA—SUPPOSE IT IS NOT AMENDED?

MR. PAYSON—FROM ASSURANCES I HAVE FROM ANOTHER PLACE, I HAVE NO MORE DOUBT OF THAT THAT I AM STANDING HERE.

MR. WILLIAMS, OF ILLINOIS—SUPPOSE THEY SHOULD BE AMENDED AS YOU ARE?

MR. PAYSON—BUT THEY CANNOT BE. THERE IS NO PREVIOUS QUESTION AND NO SPECIAL ORDER THERE. [LAUGHTER.]

MR. WILLIAMS, OF ILLINOIS, INQUIRED WHETHER THE PRESENT LAW, IF FAIRLY EXECUTED, WAS NOT BETTER THAN THE PENDING BILL.

MR. PAYSON REPLIED THAT IF THE DISCRETION RESTED IN THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, HE WOULD FAIRLY EXECUTE IT FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, LET ALONE FOR EIGHT OR EIGHT YEARS, SINCE NO SUCH LEGISLATION AS THIS WOULD BE UNDER DISCUSSION TODAY. [APPLAUSE.]

THE TREASURY OFFICIALS WERE FRIENDS OF GOLD AND GOLD ALONE. NO MISER EVER WENT CLUTCHING FOR GOLD WITH GREATER AVERAGE AND GREED THAN EVERY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. AS AN INSTANCE OF THE HOSTILITY OF THE PRESENT SECRETARY TO SILVER, MR. PAYSON STATED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A SILVER CERTIFICATE FOR HIS PAY.

SHOWING SILVER CERTIFICATES.

MR. CONGER, OF IOWA, ILLUSTRATED THE FACT THAT HE HAD DONE SO BY PRODUCING SEVERAL CERTIFICATES.

MECHANICALLY THE SPEAKER WENT DOWN INTO HIS POCKET, AND AS HE DREW OUT A NUMBER OF CRISP NOTES, HE WAS GREETED WITH A ROAR OF LAUGHTER FROM THE PRESS GALLERY, DIRECTLY BEHIND AND ABOVE HIM, WHICH WAS ECHOED ON THE FLOOR.

MR. PAYSON, AGAIN REVERTING TO THE BILL, SAID THAT INSTEAD OF BEING A BILL FOR THE COINAGE OF SILVER, IT WAS A MEASURE WHICH PRACTICALLY PROHIBITED THE COINAGE OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR. [APPLAUSE.]

MR. MONTAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, WAS OPOSED TO BOTH PROPOSITIONS PENDING BEFORE THE HOUSE.

MR. HATCH, OF MISSOURI, REITERATED AND ENDORSED EVERYTHING THE GENTLEMAN FROM ILLINOIS HAD RELATED TO THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TOWARDS SILVER.

THE DEBATE WAS CONTINUED BY MESSRS. TRACY, OF NEW YORK; BARTINE, OF NEVADA; CANNON, OF ARKANSAS; BARKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA; AND FARNUM.

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## SUMMER IN AUGUSTA.

## LOOKING FORWARD TO THE STATE ENCAMPMENT.

The Mistake Made by Atlanta and Macon—Savannah's Fine Example—Music in Camp—Notes.

**ATLANTA AND MACON'S MISTAKE.**—The encampment is the biggest thing in Georgia this month, and for the week, beginning June 16th, even the political battle-fields will be deserted for the peaceful but martial tents of camp Richmond. Already the tents are being pitched, and before the next week is over, everything will be in readiness for the gathering cohorts.

**ATLANTA AND MACON'S MISTAKE.**—The encampment will be a great success, and the military of Atlanta and Macon—the only two cities in the state of importance that will not be represented—have made a mistake in not entering a company at Camp Richmond. The cities must be looked to as the fountain heads of the military spirit in the state, and if these show indifference on such an occasion as the first state encampment provided for by the law of Georgia, how can the military hope for favorable legislation by Georgia legislators who are none too prone to give aid to the volunteer soldier?

## SAVANNAH'S FINE EXAMPLE.

Savannah, the home of military enthusiasm and of a considerable portion of Georgia's militia, sets the state a fine example by sending all of her companies but two—a splendid array of more than 500 soldiers.

No other one city will send such a mammoth delegation, because no other city has such, but many others will be represented in proportion to their military strength. All of Augusta's companies will be in camp, and they will spare no pains to make the visiting military enjoy their stay.

## MUSIC IN CAMP.

Captain Price Gilbert, of the Columbus Guards, is going to do the thing up in handsome style and will have one of the most popular headquarters in Camp Richmond. His official headquarters will be ornamented with bunting, and his tent will be of red, white and blue. A piano will be among the articles of furniture, and Captain Gilbert will entertain his guests in handsome style. In his command are said to be four of the finest male voices in Georgia, and the Guards' quartette will be a feature of the encampment.

## THEIR SERVICES ALREADY ENLISTED.

Their fans have preceded them, and already arrangements have been made to have them sing in St. Paul's Episcopal church on their arrival here next Sunday. When not on duty they will make things musical about the camp and will divide honors with the famous artillery band of McPherson barracks, which will be here throughout the encampment. It is also whispered that the ladies will avail themselves of invitations that have been issued, and that at certain hours when the vigorous rules of camp life are relaxed, the beauty of Augusta may mingle with the chivalry of Georgia, and enjoy a closer inspection of camp life than can be had from the vicinity about the camp.

## A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Nowhere in Georgia could a spot have been formed which combines so much of comfort, convenience and fitness for a camp. The tents will be pitched in the open air, outside the exposition grounds. The pines are of that variety, which run up with straight trunks like a palm and have no limbs within thirty or forty feet of the ground, thus forming no obstacle to the tents or to a comprehensive survey of the entire camp.

Bad weather cannot harm nor inconvenience the soldiers. Should the weather prove exceptionally bad, the tents will be continued rains make the outdoor camp impracticable in view of the inadequate equipment which the state has thus far furnished, still the encampment can be held without discomfort, for in fifty steps of the present site looms up the mammoth exposition building—the largest in the south. Nine hundred feet long, 125 feet wide, with three winged drumming back 400 feet, it has floor space enough for camp and drill ground under cover.

## ALL MODERN CONVENiences.

Electric light lines, electric car lines, steam car line, and splendid roadway lead to the camp, and mains from the city waterworks will furnish an ample and convenient water supply.

The race track and the enclosure within the circular fortifications are a splendid drill and parade grounds, and the grand stand will afford pleasant accommodations for the public who will inspect the maneuvers of the men.

## GREAT CROWDS WILL COME.

There is an inherent charm in military for those who are not in it, and the influence of brass buttons over the female mind and heart has passed into a proverb. Think, then, what an attraction several hundred army tents arranged in a beautiful grove and occupied by prominent citizens will have to the public. The race track and the enclosure within the circular fortifications are a splendid drill and parade grounds, and the grand stand will afford pleasant accommodations for the public who will inspect the maneuvers of the men.

## CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

Add to these military attractions the daily programme of amusements in the city, a grand military ball and other similar affairs, and all to be seen free, with only one cent a mile on the railroads to Augusta, and there will be no end to the crowd that will flock to the encampment week after week. Atlanta has made a mistake in not sending one or two companies into camp, but there is room for her yet to make things square by sending down big delegations to Augusta during encampment week.

This first state encampment is an important event in the history of Georgia, and every city and town is interested in more liberal legislation in favor of Georgia's volunteer soldier is individually interested in doing all in its power to make it a complete and convincing success.

## CAUSE FOR INDIGNATION.

The business men of Augusta are indignant tonight over the report that the one cent rate will not be allowed to the encampment over the railroads entering Augusta. It is announced that the railroads have fixed the rates to Augusta during the encampment at one fare or a cent and a half a mile instead of the one cent a mile asked for.

This is gross discrimination against this city, and there is no justice in it. Somebody is to blame for it, and the people of Augusta will find out who it is. The position taken by some one or more roads has put the Commissioner Slaughter in failing to declare the rate asked for. If all the roads had cordially coincided in the petition sent to them by the Augusta committee on transportation, Commissioner Slaughter would promptly have granted it. Said a prominent merchant tonight:

"Some official or some road is to blame for the failure in securing this rate, and the business men of Augusta will find out who it is. Augusta is too big a city to be left with in this way, and will not put up with such discrimination. Augusta's merchants will find out whom they have to thank for this slight and will act in future accordingly."

The committee on the part of the committee that the Georgia railroad is to blame for the failure. There is talk of a public meeting at the exchange to investigate the matter and make a final protest to Commissioner Slaughter.

## E. B. H.

Mr. Stewart Elected President.

MARIETTA, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Emory college Professor J. S. Stewart was re-elected president. For the past year Professors Stewart and Harris have been associate presidents of this excellent school. Professor Harris, having tendered his resignation to go to Cedarwood, the board now places Professor Stewart in his place. Professor Stewart has rendered such valuable service as an educational in the past, to continue at its helm alone as president. Professor Stewart is probably one of the youngest college presidents in the state, being now only twenty-six years old.

## HALL IS FREE.

## COLONEL RUTHERFORD SCORES A LEGAL TRIUMPH.

His Demurra to the Indictment of Colonel Hall Results in the Liberation of His Client—An Important Case.

MACON, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Lawyer Hall goes free!

That is as far as his present trial is concerned.

Long-headed Colonel Rutherford succeeded in quashing the other indictment this morning.

Immediately upon the opening of court he arose and offered several demurrers, and it was clearly evident that the indictment he was to either quash or the trial postpone.

Colonel Rutherford's demurra was to the effect that the government had failed to directly notify his client of the charges against him.

That the deed about which perjuries was alleged to have been committed was not set out in the indictment in tenor or effect; in fact no one knew what he meant. He claimed that while it might be true that Hall executed the deed, and then swore he had not, it was necessary to enable him to make some defense, to describe the deed in order that he might know what he had to meet.

Judge Speer at once saw that the points were well taken, and he sustained the demurra.

## THEY DON'T DOWN SPHERE.

In sustaining the demurra, however, Judge Speer stated that it was not the purpose of the court to allow any man accused of crime to avoid trial on the merits of his case because of a defect in the pleading, and he once sent in for the jury box and proceeded to draw another grand jury to meet on June 12th to investigate charges against J. A. Hall for perjury.

It was a genuine surprise, but it is a characteristic of Judge Speer's court that he never allows a technical point to defeat the ends of justice. Hall has for about ten days through the agency of Judge Speer, been libeled in order to prepare the way for this trial and as soon as the indictment was quashed, the court ordered the colonel again into custody, and he will be taken to Savannah tonight.

While the demurra made yesterday was anticipated, and caused no surprise, the one made today struck like a thunderbolt and created consternation.

Hon. Isaac Hardeman, who was conducting the prosecution for the government, says he is glad the indictment is quashed, but if the grand jury drawn by Judge Speer succeeds in making another, he can promise that he'll not escape next time.

This grand jury will meet on next Thursday, and if another indictment is made, it is possible that the case will be called the latter part of this month.

## THE SHOOTING IN JESUP.

Which Resulted so Fatally on the Chattanooga Road.

ROME, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The tall end collision on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad on Friday afternoon will be quite disastrous for that road. The down freight No. 16 was running fast, and No. 14 was in a cut and on a curve at Taliaferro.

## THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

The engine went through the caboose and was thrown from the track on its side, and with fifteen cars was almost destroyed. As many more cars were damaged with contents. One carload of beer was in the wreck, and kegs of beer were widely scattered. Passengers and men on No. 14 all escaped injury, though it was supposed at first that passengers were in the caboose and were killed.

Mr. Burns inquired the reason, and his friend said that an unknown party of men had taken two colored firemen from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia engines and had given them to understand, in an emphatic manner, that no colored firemen should run on the railroad. Mr. Burns called to one of these firemen, Charlie Saunders, of engine 102. Mr. Burns says that Saunders did not claim there was any whipping.

Four men approached his engine, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and told him to get off. These men visited engine No. 91, and awoke the conductor, S. M. Martin, of East Rome, badly hurt; Ira Parker and Walter Langston, brakemen, slightly injured.

Estes was conducted and Wasco, engineer of No. 14, and they are experienced railroad men, but are evidently to blame. No flagman was sent out while the train was standing at this station and off schedule time.

## THE ROAD IS CLEAR.

The road is clear this morning. A large excursion party returning to Carrollton was delayed by the wreck, but was finally transferred and left Rome about two o'clock this morning.

Williams' body will be taken to Chattanooga this afternoon.

## INTO THE WELL.

The Fearful Plunge Made by a Young Lady.

HARTWELL, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Miss Gertrude Teasley, daughter of William H. Teasley, happened to a dangerous accident yesterday afternoon. While walking over the well in a neighbor's yard the curving gave way precipitating her into the water thirty-five feet below. The water in the well is ten feet deep, but owing to wonderful presence of mind she managed to keep herself on the surface and screamed for help. Her friend, Miss Lizzie Harper, whom she was visiting, missed her and as she stepped into the yard heard Miss Gertrude's cries. She ran to the well and looking down was horrified to see Miss Gertrude struggling in the water.

Miss Lizzie raised an alarm, and Dr. George Eberhart and his son responded, lowered the bucket and rescued Miss Gertrude from an unconscious clime uninjured.

A strenuous effort has been made by the people of this section to secure an acquittal and many prominent citizens come to Macomb to testify to his good character, even General Phil Cook testifying in his behalf.

It is not believed that Ware, intentionally violated the law, and he will still be considered an honorable citizen in his community, although he is forced to go behind prison bars.

For Defending His Wife.

The Hung Jury Agrees at Last—Three Months' Imprisonment.

MACON, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The Ware case, which has attracted so much attention, was understood last night that the jury were still unable to agree, and everything indicated a mistrial.

The jury, however, reached a verdict shortly after supper, but the matter was kept quiet until this morning. When the court convened the verdict was read. When the word "Hung" was uttered, the court adjourned.

Judge Speer sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100.

The gentleman seemed to take the result very hard, and everyone sympathized with him.

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For Defending His Wife.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—W. Thewatt, a white man living on Mr. E. A. Parker's place, near here, shot and dangerously wounded Jack Riviere, a negro. It seems that Riviere bought some eggs on credit from Thewatt last week. Thewatt asked him to pay the money. Riviere said he didn't have it. Thewatt abused her. Riviere demanded an explanation, whereupon she was passed, and resulted in Riviere being shot twice by Thewatt, once in the ear, and other in the back.

## THE EMORY COMMISSION.

OXFORD, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The commission on the part of the committee that the Georgia railroad is to blame for the failure in securing this rate, and the business men of Augusta will find out who it is. The position taken by some one or more roads has put the Commissioner Slaughter in failing to declare the rate asked for. If all the roads had cordially coincided in the petition sent to them by the Augusta committee on transportation, Commissioner Slaughter would promptly have granted it. Said a prominent merchant tonight:

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E. B. H.

Mr. Stewart Elected President.

MARIETTA, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Messrs. J. W. and J. D. Woodall, living near Mr. Stewart's place, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he went sometime ago to undergo a surgical operation. Mr. Stewart was general manager of the Blue Ridge Marble company, Nelson, Ga. He was well known here, having spent sometime in this place before moving to Nelson. His wife, son and daughter passed through Marietta, en route to Cincinnati, this p.m.

## THE TELEGRAM DELAYED.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., June 6.—[Special.]—Messrs. J. W. and J. D. Woodall, living near Mr. Stewart's place, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he went sometime ago to undergo a surgical operation. Mr. Stewart was general manager of the Blue Ridge Marble company, Nelson, Ga. He was well known here, having spent sometime in this place before moving to Nelson. His wife, son and daughter passed through Marietta, en route to Cincinnati, this p.m.

## CRITICIZING ARTHUR,

## AND REPUDIATING HIS ASSUMED AUTHORITY.

His Intemperate Language Toward the Officials of the Central Road—Conductors and Firemen Repudiate Him.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The conduct of Chief Arthur at the recent conference is exciting much comment. He grossly insulted the Central officials who were present. On entering the room where the conference was to be held, he at once announced that the questions asked the engineers were "absurd and nonsense," and before he would allow the engineers to answer he would stop the wheels of every locomotive in the south, as well as those of the Central.

## ROUGH ON THE OFFICERS.

He announced that men who rose to commanding positions from the ranks usually had "swell heads," not excepting the "present company."

"It," said he, "the cap fits the present let them wear it." He proceeded to give a lecture upon the proper management of railroads. He asserted that the Central master mechanic had promised a watchman, who had been discharged from another road for drunkenness while acting as fireman, to give him a passenger locomotive to Atlanta. Saturday morning if he would sign the questions submitted. The person named yesterday testified that no such or similar promise was ever held out to him. He was also indignant at Mr. Arthur's false accusation of drunkenness, which he stoutly denied.

## REPUDIATED BY THE CONDUCTORS.

Mr. Arthur was equally unfortunate in claiming that he represented the conductors, firemen and brakemen. The firemen's committee denies any such authority was given him or could be given him. Mr. Sergeant, their chief, also positively denies that Mr. Arthur had any such authority. Today the conductors of the Central's different systems met and adopted this resolution:

"It is unanimously resolved, That the statement made by Mr. Arthur that he represented the conductors, firemen and brakemen, and that they were in opposition to signing the record blank, is untrue and entirely unauthorized by the order of railway conductors. A large majority of them had already signed the blank."

The engineers themselves are squirming over the paper to which Chief Arthur committed them, after violently denouncing the series of questions submitted, to which answers could be made as each engineer pleased. Mr. Arthur declined even to consider them.

## THE TAIL END COLLISION.

Which Resulted so Fatally on the Chattanooga Road.

ROME, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The tall end collision on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad on Friday afternoon will be quite disastrous for that road. The down freight No. 16 was running fast, and No. 14 was in a cut and on a curve at Taliaferro.

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CONFEDERATE VETERANS' HOME.

The home is nearing completion, and presents a beautiful appearance, even now. The dummy trains running to the home have been liberally patronized since they were put on, and tomorrow this line will claim its share of patronage, although the Fourth Artillery band will be at Grant park in the afternoon.

## MAKE YOUR CENSUS RETURN ON THIS BLANK.

By So Doing You Will Save Yourself Trouble and Will Aid the Enumerators.

Only One Week Remaining in Which to Complete the Census of Atlanta, and Unless Everybody Helps the Work May Not be Completed in That Time.

It is important that everybody in Atlanta should do everything in his or her power to aid the enumerators in taking the census of Atlanta.

But one week remains in which to complete this important work, and more than half of it remains undone.

Here is an opportunity to aid the enumerators.

THE CONSTITUTION, on yesterday, explained the use of the "prior schedules." Here it presents to each of its readers one of these "prior schedules," which he may fill out for himself and family, and have ready for the enumerator when he arrives. By doing so you aid the enumerator and you save your wife the annoyance of filling out the blank or answering the enumerator's questions.

This is an exact copy of the enumerator's schedule. You will see that there are seven questions, opposite which is written, "You need not answer this." Of these questions, explanation is made as follows:

It is well to remember that the law authorizing the census of 1890, and imposing fines upon any persons refusing to answer all questions (the schedules, excepting 22 and 23, and 26 to 30, inclusive, is not a part of the census), was passed unanimously by both houses of the last congress. If you decline to answer questions 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 30, the census agent will note the fact of your refusal. In due time you are likely to receive from Washington a printed blank asking the same questions, which you will be requested to answer and return to Washington in the official envelope which will be sent with the blank. Your answers will be tabulated with about 60,000,000 others, and your blank then destroyed. No names will be recorded.

The information you give will be more important than the grade and quite as secret. Your record will then represent only one atom in about 60,000,000 other atoms.

The schedule given here is for three persons. If you have more in your family, cut out more than one of these CONSTITUTION schedules until you have answered the questions for each member of your family.

Help with the good work!

## FAMILY SCHEDULE--1 TO 20 PERSONS.

ELEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
SCHEDULE NO. 1.  
POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's District, No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Enumeration District, No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of city, town, township, precinct, district, beat, or other minor civil division. \_\_\_\_\_ County. \_\_\_\_\_ State. \_\_\_\_\_  
Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_ Ward. \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Institution. \_\_\_\_\_  
Enumerated by me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, 1890.

INQUIRIES. 1 2 3  
A—Number of dwelling houses in the order of visitation. B—Number of families in this dwelling house. C—Number of persons in this dwelling house. D—Number of family in the order of visitation.

INQUIRIES.	1	2	3
Christian name in full and initial of middle name.			
Surname.			
Whether a soldier, sailor or marine during the war (United States or Confederate), or widow of such person.			
Relationship to head of family.			
Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octroon, Chinese, Japanese or Indian.			
Sex.			
Age at nearest birthday. If under one year give age in months.			
Whether single, married, widowed or divorced.			
Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).			
Mother of how many children and number of these children living.			
Place of birth.			
Place of birth of Father.			
Place of birth of Mother.			
Number of years in the United States.			
Whether naturalized.			
Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.			
Profession, trade or occupation.			
Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).			
Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).			
Able to Read.			
Able to Write.			
Whether able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.			
Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease.	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease or length of time affected.			
Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, with name of defect.	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child or pauper.			
Supplemental schedule and page.			
Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance?	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]
If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give the post-office address of owner.	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]	[You need not answer this.]

## THE CONLEY MONEY.

Judge Van Epps Decides Between the County and Mr. Maher.

Judge Van Epps, in city court, decided that Mr. M. E. Maher was entitled to a goodly slice of the Conley fine money.

Sheriff Thomas signed a check for that amount after the decision had been rendered.

Everybody knows the details of the celebrated case of Marcellus Thornton vs. John L. Conley, suit for recovery of the sum that Conley promised to pay Thornton for the Post-Appeal.

Everybody is familiar with the facts of the various decisions which culminated in M. E. Maher and A. E. Buck being required to pay the surety in the suit for the recovery of the mortgaged property. This security amounted to something over \$1,000.

The sureties were made to pay it.

Conley was prosecuted, and the case went against him. The penalty was a fine double

the amount of the mortgage, or twelve months in the penitentiary.

Conley's relatives finally paid the money, amounting to about \$6,300, rather than have him serve a term in the penitentiary.

This money was turned over to Sheriff Thomas, and a number of claimants appeared immediately.

Colonel Thompson, attorney for Fulton county, claimed it; Mr. Frank O'Bryan, as solicitor of the city court, claimed it; and Mr. M. E. Maher, through his attorneys, Arnold & Arnold, claimed it.

After a partial hearing of the arguments yesterday, the court decided that Mr. Maher was entitled to \$3,075.49, and instructed the sheriff to hold the balance in custody until Wednesday next, so as to give Colone Thompson a chance to prepare his case.

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The Railroad Commission.—Mr. D. E. Bentler, editor of the Merkle Mail, Texas, is in the city preparing a few days, investigating the railroad commission act. Mr. Bentler informs us that the commission of either or not to regulate the railroads and the people, so as to be able to better inform his people through the columns of his paper of his return. He will doubtless find, however, that the railroad commission is not doing a good rule for Texas. Texas is a very large state in territory, comparatively new, and has a large amount of unpopulated land, and there are many more railroads than there are in the state.

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## THE ELEPHANT FUND.

MORE THAN THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN RAISED.

The Little Ones Hard at Work—Who Will Have the Honor of Sending in the Largest Amount?

Total to Date. \$1,322.89

Miss Tidwell's List.

Miss Minnie Avis Tidwell sends in the following list with \$15.

Miss Tidwell & Pope. \$50

Dan Perkinson. Mama and sisters. 25

W. H. Smith. H. Purcell. 25

George Bowdies. R. W. Lovell. 25

Dr. R. M. Wooley. 25

W. D. Tidwell. 25

Jim Bloodworth. 25

Charles T. Edwards. 25

Albert Tidwell. 25

Miss B. Latham. 25

G. Holderman. 25

John M. Moore. 25

A. A. Moore. 25

Charles B. Ponder. 25

Charlie Singleton. 25

Clarence Blood. 25

George H. Phelps. 25

M. P. Camp. 25

D. H. Browder. 25

C. H. Clegg. 25

H. Cranston, Jr. 25

Ida Guthrie. 25

Joe Corrigan. 25

John M. Moore. 25

Robert Cheaney. 25

Will McClellan. 25

Beaumont David. 25

John L. Moore. 25

John M. Moore. 25

John T. Moore. 25

John T.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
The Daily (including Sunday) ..... \$10 00  
The Weekly (12 Pages) ..... 2 00  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

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Will be delivered to any address in the city at TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

Subscriptions at once.

## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 8, 1861.

## The Elephant Fund.

It will be observed that we are not rushing the Elephant fund to any great extent, and the fact has given rise to inquiries on the part of some of our impatient conditors.

There are two reasons why we are not disposed to hurry matters. In the first place, we want to give the children a chance to close up their lists—to cover the field, so to speak. The entire fund could be raised and closed up within a few days, but there is no need of hurry while the weather is pleasant.

In the second place, the most important part of the Elephant fund is the elephant himself. Those who have the fund in charge are feeling about for an elephant that fits their own desires and the ardent expectations of the children of Atlanta. They do not want any and every kind of an elephant; they want a big one and a tame one.

To this end they are now engaged in corresponding with various persons in this country who are elephant-wise. There is no reason to believe, as has been suggested, that there will be any difficulty in getting an elephant. The only difficulty will be in getting one that will act in a gentlemanly or lady-like way, as the case may be; and we are assured by experts that there will be no real difficulty here, though there may be a little delay.

The Elephant fund now reaches Thirteen Hundred Dollars.

## That Villainous Bill.

Henry Cabot Lodge is quite sanguine that congress will pass a national election law. He says that its provisions will be accepted next Tuesday night, and that it will then be rushed through. But there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the success of this latest republican infamy, and Mr. Lodge's extreme measure may lose many of its villainous features when it comes to a vote, if indeed it does not fail altogether.

The calmness with which this usurper of state rights and enemy of American liberty talks of absolute federal control of elections and federal bayonets at the polls is unique, to say the least. He looks upon the people of the south—for whom this infamous bill was constructed—as so many cattle, to be driven at will by federal guards, whose liberties can be sacrificed at will and who have no rights which the government is bound to respect. This is the way he talks about it: "We have not yet decided definitely as to what we will do with you, but rest assured we will do whatever we please."

The CONSTITUTION has already pointed out the evils of this federal election bill, but as the time for final action on it draws near they seem to magnify themselves. Its avowed object is to defend the liberties of the people, while its real object is to deprive them of all liberty. It is a party measure, in the interests of a party, and subversive of the best interests of the people, and the men who are seeking to force it upon them are enemies to state rights and national liberty.

## Help the Census Man.

Now, let us all turn in and help the census man.

It is to the interest of everybody that the census of Atlanta should be full and accurate. With such an enumeration of the city's inhabitants, Atlanta will undoubtedly occupy the high position to which she is, in the opinion of the most enthusiastic citizens, entitled.

The CONSTITUTION, desiring to aid in every way possible, presents today a new plan.

On another page will be found an extract of the family blank with which the enumerators are equipped. If the enumerator has not called at your house, cut out that blank and fill it out according to instructions. By doing so you will not only facilitate his work, but you will save yourself or your wife the annoyance of answering the questions as he presents them to you.

It will help all around, so fill out THE CONSTITUTION blank and let the good work go on.

## He is a Fanatic.

While the citizens of Fort Worth were deplored the fiery destruction of their beautiful Spring Palace, the Rev. William B. Allen, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Longview, Texas, preached a sermon to them, in which he said that the wreck of the magnificent structure was a just punishment sent by the Almighty to rebuke the people for their sins. The reverend gentleman said: "This

We deeply sympathize with Fort Worth in the loss of her charming palace. It was a thing of rare beauty, and to Texas her chief exponent of internal resources. There is no true Texas but that of confederation. Yet, to me, it is a true expression of an insulted Providence. Fort Worth has sustained a reputation above any other city in Texas as a Christian city. Her hospitality to all Christians, the most perfect is unexcelled. She will entertain anything. Her towering spires of magnificent church-houses, costing \$30,000, more fully attest her appreciation of that which is good and right. Christian people are found at Fort Worth. But, in the face of this reputation, she is now showing the scathing rebukes of the social darkness, exemplified by Dixon Williams, Sam Jones, the lowly, and in opposition to the desire of every loyal Christian among her citizens, there are gathered hundreds of light-hearted sons to mar the glory of that place and change her glory into reverie. Just as the devil was to begin, like Belshazzar's chamber, there appears a handwriting on the wall. It was in characters of fire, and with the speed of flame in dry scrubbs the pride and glory,

not only of Fort Worth, but of all Texas, was swept away.

This kind of talk must be very consoling to the people of Fort Worth, a city of churches, famed for its Christian men and women, where, as the reverend gentleman says, magnificent temples have been reared to God, and where the influences of religion are at work for good. Such a conclusion as Mr. Allen has arrived at is an offense to the very Providence by which he seeks to justify it, and smacks of a fanaticism which is hurtful to the cause of religion.

But the Texas papers have taken up his text, and are preaching him sermons which he is not likely to forget. The Fort Worth Gazette says that his comments are an insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century and a foul injustice to the Christian people who were assembled at the palace Friday night to hear the music and admire the decorations.

Mr. Allen may be a good man, and perhaps he means well; but when he undertakes to interpret Divine Providence in this way, it strikes us that he is going a little too far, and he evidently deserves the scathing rebuke which the Christian people of Fort Worth have administered.

## A Needed Increase of Facilities.

Here is another chapter in the marvelous story of THE CONSTITUTION's growth.

Today this paper's equipment, from cellar to garret, excels that of any other newspaper in the south. This equipment has been a source of wonder to the many newspaper men who have visited the establishment, and all have pronounced it unequalled in any newspaper office in the country.

And that is true. But even that equipment is not sufficient to meet the growing demands of THE CONSTITUTION.

The great increase of the circulation of the weekly and the Sunday editions, and the steady growth of the daily, have created a demand for increased facilities in the press-room. The splendid perfecting press, which has been grinding out 15,000 CONSTITUTIONS per hour, is not adequate to the work; so to meet this increased demand, THE CONSTITUTION closed a trade yesterday with Mr. Lockwood, of New York, representing the famous firm of R. Hoe & Co., for one of the finest perfecting presses ever turned out of their establishment.

This new press will turn out 48,000 papers an hour; upon it can be printed a four-page, a six-page, an eight-page, a twelve-page or sixteen-page paper, and it contains every improvement known. It will be far ahead of any other press ever brought to the south, and equal to any press ever manufactured in this country.

## Truly, The CONSTITUTION does grow.

## The Loan Business in Georgia.

Some interesting things about the loan business are shown in an interview with Colonel Blalock, the cashier of the Atlanta Banking and Trust company.

It appears from his statement that during the last ten years the loan companies have put out on mortgages upon farm lands in Georgia a total of ten millions, and that five millions have been paid and five millions are now in force. Of those loans which have matured, all have been collected—about ninety-two per cent, by payment and about eight per cent, by foreclosure of mortgages. This large proportion of foreclosures in the past, he says, is due to the loose methods at first employed, but with the more careful administration of the local companies he thinks the foreclosures will be reduced to one per cent. Another important statement is, that of late a number of five-year loans have been repaid when they had only run two or three years.

Colonel Blalock thinks the loans have had much to do with the increase in farm values, which, he claims, is most marked where there are the most loans. It is, however, a matter worth considering that so large a portion of Georgia farm lands are under mortgage. According to Colonel Blalock's statement, the security must average something like four times the amount of the loan. Upon that basis the \$5,000,000 of loans now in force in Georgia hold under mortgage about \$20,000,000 of farm lands, or about one-fifth of the assessed value of all the farm lands in the state. This is a low estimate. It has been put much higher. But a much more important fact is that one million is being put out every year. That is just enough to renew what is maturing and keep these farms, or others of equal value, in bondage to the money-lenders. Besides these, in some places where the old mortgage system still obtains, crops and farms are mortgaged for advances made by merchants. It is probable that mercantile mortgages amount to nearly as much, if not quite, as much as those of the foreign loan companies, and the proportion of the security is about the same. It is not far from the truth, therefore, to estimate that \$40,000,000 of the farm lands of Georgia are held under mortgage to secure the payment of \$10,000,000. On old and new loans the average rate of interest can not be less than ten per cent. Therefore it is not an exaggeration, but rather under the truth, to say that the farmers of Georgia pay \$1,000,000 every year for interest on borrowed money.

In view of these facts it is worth while seriously to consider the nature of a loan. Debt, in its practical effect, can not be fully pressed on the face of a note or a bond. Its face value is fixed in dollars and cents, but it must be paid out of products, the price of which varies, and, as a rule, tends to fall to a smaller and smaller fraction of the debt which they are to pay. The western farmer who mortgaged his land years ago when wheat was high finds it a burden of double weight when his wheat has fallen far below its former value. Land which would easily have paid principal and interest of the loan had wheat continued to be worth \$1 or \$1.10 was sadly inadequate to the task when the price fell to the neighborhood of seven cents a bushel. The land is as productive as ever and the farmer works as hard and lives as economically, but it is out of his power to control the wheat markets of the world, and he must take what he can get for his products. This is the trouble with the west at present.

When a farmer takes a loan he should consider the fluctuations of agricultural products and decide what he can save each year out of the minimum price. For the last sixty years the variation has averaged twenty per cent, half the time. He would not be safe, therefore, if he did not

find that he could save his yearly installment out of what his crop would bring at twenty per cent below prices ruling at the time he borrowed. The borrower should not load himself with a loan unless he could see his way clear to provide a sinking fund by putting aside annually an installment sufficient to pay the debt by the time of maturity. These installments should not be allowed to lie idle, but should be made to earn compound interest. There are institutions in almost every town which will accomplish this, and they have been run so long, with almost uniform success, that there is no need to be afraid of them while they are in the hands of good business men.

The loan companies claim the credit for the reduction in the rate of interest, and there is something in the claim; but the farmer should continue to be careful about loans, even if he got them at six per cent. Great railroad corporations have sometimes been put in the hands of receivers because they could not pay six per cent on their bonds. The sinking fund should never be lost sight of, and the farmer who cannot in advance see his way to provide one had better do without the loan. It is well demonstrated that loans are sometimes the safest and soundest policy for the borrower; but successful business men are apt to consider such cases very carefully before they will admit the wisdom of such a policy.

## Help the Friendless.

On this delightful June Sunday morning, when every heart is full of the divine love which is a present of heaven, do not forget the poor who are round about you! God's poor may be found everywhere; and of all classes which make up the list, no appeal can equal that which comes from the trembling lips of infancy—the young innocents who have been abandoned by heartless parents, or who have parents unable to care for them.

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## For Sale—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott &amp; Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—  
A No. 179 Capitol avenue, Mr. Samuel W. Small's lovely residence, is a two story house of thirteen rooms; all well arranged, elegantly finished, and all built on one floor. We would like to call "my home." We offer it for \$13,500. Liberal terms, W. M. Scott & Co.

ANOTHER "BEAUTY"—NEW TWO-STORY, electric lights and call bell in each room, fine mantels and tilings, elegant colored glass in hall, plate glass mirrors in mantels, inside sliding blinds all over house; wood and doors, large hall, blue carpet, plates and glasses in doors, large hall, large rooms, sliding doors, buttery pantry, closets, front and rear verandas; lot 50x100, side and rear 4 brick houses; rent for \$22 per month.

100x100, Wheat street, close in; renting for \$5000.

1340-1/2 acres, Johnson, Forest Grove; per acre, \$1500.

5-1/2 h. Havens street, corner lot; very large, 3,300

53x100, Orange street, close in; rent for \$12,500.

2-4 h. Henry street, runs through to

Henry; lot 50x100; 3,250

7-1/2 h. Henry street; good lot, very nice; 3,250

house new; 4-1/2 h. 2 brick houses; rent for \$23 per month.

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## THE TELEPHONE,

AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO THE PEOPLE.

Improvements Being Made—The Subscribers All Pleased With the Manner in Which It is Conducted.

A reporter called at the telephone exchange to see what was new and interesting in that line, and was much pleased with what he learned. Manager Gentry said business was very good, and that new subscribers were being added every day.

What is your idea about the future of Atlanta?

We believe Atlanta is destined to be a great city, and are laying all our plans for an excess of twice the present size, although we now have over 1,000 subscribers.

We have been busily engaged for two months past on an important and expensive work, intended to relieve the wires of the noises caused by electric light currents at night and electric power circuits in the day.

How is the work progressing?

Very nicely. We have half done, and already the improvement is very marked. Many of the subscribers have noticed the improvement and commented favorably on it. When this work is completed we expect to give entire satisfaction twenty-four hours every day. We cannot, however, get the entire benefit even on any wire until the whole system is completed.

It is our greatest desire and aim to give each subscriber entire satisfaction, and we keep men employed to look out for points and improvements that will benefit our subscribers.

We make inquiries from our subscribers periodically as to how their instruments are working and how often they use their telephone. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I submit the following twenty-four replies from those who have called and written to us. These replies should convince all non-subscribers of the importance of a telephone to their business:

J. F. Steinbauer—Service is perfectly satisfactory; we use the 'phone thirty-five to fifty times a day.

Robert Dohme—Our telephone service is very satisfactory, and we use the telephone thirty-five to forty-five to fifty times per day.

Cook &amp; Waldram—Telephone is perfectly satisfactory, no objections at all; generally use it from twenty to thirty times a day.

Ogleby &amp; Meadow—Service is perfectly satisfactory and we use the 'phone fifteen to twenty-five times per day.

Moore, Marsh &amp; Co.—Service is much better than it was a year ago; we have occasion to use the 'phone fifty to seventy-five times per day.

M. B. Avery &amp; Co.—Telephone is working splendidly and is perfectly satisfactory; we use it twenty to thirty times a day.

R. Lee Miller &amp; Co.—Telephone is giving satisfaction; we use it twenty-five to thirty times a day.

James Kirke &amp; Co.—Telephone is working splendidly; no fault to find at all; we use it fifty to sixty times a day.

John M. Miller—Telephone service is much better; am getting good service now; use the 'phone ten to twenty-five times a day.

J. J. Barnes—Telephone is giving perfect satisfaction; we use it fifteen to twenty-five times a day.

Nelson, Morris &amp; Co.—Telephone is much better than heretofore; it is generally satisfactory; use it thirty to forty times per day.

Brown &amp; King Hardware Co.—Telephone has improved very much, and, with the exception of an occasional miss, sometimes gives good satisfaction; we use the 'phone thirty-five to forty-five per day.

J. Starnall Smith—I am well pleased with your telephone service; I could not get along without it; use the 'phone twenty-five to thirty times per day.

Benjamin &amp; Cronheim—Telephone service is first-class in every respect, it is simply indispensable in the prompt execution of business; we use it forty to forty-five times per day.

George Moore—My telephone is satisfactory, and I think the service is much better than a year ago; we use the 'phone ten to twenty times per day.

Peacock &amp; Legge—Our telephone is satisfactory, and we are better pleased with the service than at any time before; use it twenty to thirty times per day.

L. &amp; G. Hardware Company—Telephone service seems to be very good and satisfactory; we use the 'phone thirty-five to fifty times per day.

J. M. Coleman—The present telephone service is very good; we use it thirty to thirty-five times a day.

Barwald &amp; Co.—The service keeps up very satisfactorily, use the 'phone fifteen to twenty-five times per day.

M. M. Manck—The telephone service is as good as we could ask for; we use the 'phone fifteen to twenty times per day.

Crescent Steam Laundry—The service is very good; use the 'phone twenty-five to thirty times per day.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Service good; we use it twenty-five times per day.

J. Miller &amp; Son—Service perfectly satisfactory; no objection; use the telephone fifteen to twenty times per day.

Storey &amp; Carlton—Telephone is working very well indeed; no objection; use it twenty-five to thirty times per day.

M. C. Coleman—The present telephone service is as good as we could ask for; we use the 'phone fifteen to twenty times per day.

Well, yes. We have ordered some "nickel-in-the-slot" bells and will probably put some of them up in public places, such as the Kimball and Markham house lobby, union depot, etc., when so requested, where any one can drop in a nickel and be connected with any of the city subscribers.

The following new subscribers have been added since publication of last list:

507—Adair, G. W., residence. 1139—Atlanta Car company. 1017—Atlanta Lumber company.

27—Atlanta Show Case company.

75—Bishop, Dr. G. W., office and residence. 327—Boring, Dr. J. M., residence.

30—Foreman, Dr. G. J., residence. 888—Gifford, Dr. W. office and residence. 232—Hall, T. N., broker.

192—Miller &amp; Co., F. W. brokers. 122—Moreland, Dr. A. J., residence, five calls. 888—Nash, L. B., residence.

1004—Ohi, J. K., residence.

34—Southern Belting company.

37—Spears &amp; Roan, lawyers.

17—Tucker, W. C., residence.

10—W. C. Young, life insurance.

The following orders are on hand. Instructions to be put up as soon as possible:

Boring and Vaughn.

C. H. Clegg, residence.

We will turn over our telephone directory to the printer, Tuesday June 10, for June list, which will contain all the new subscribers and any who desire their name on that. Any one desiring information as to terms etc., will be waited on immediately by communicating by telephone to No. 300, writing to or calling W. T. GENTRY, Manager.

H. J. JACKSON, Ass't Manager.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Futures declined sharply in the first half hour, under weak Liverpool account. The market reports a large crop growing crop. But at 12:00 for a second there was buying to cover and prices improved, aided partly by the quotation of silver at 106. In the last half hour there was a sharp advance. The market appeared to be bid up in the interest of Liverpool, in the hope of averting a semi-panic which for some days has been impending in the spot market there. Cotton is reported blooming in the Gulf states, and doubt August will be a poor crop market in Liverpool. After the change the future market was weaker with sellers at intermediate prices. The visible supply is now 110,000 bales more than one year ago and probably 100,000 bales more than came out before October 1, than last year, making an excess of 210,000. Cotton on spot was quiet.

## GEORGIA LOANS.

A TALK WITH COLONEL BLAOCK  
ABOUT THEM.

Ten Millions Have Gone In, Georgia—Five Millions Have Been Paid and Five Are in Force.

There has been a great deal said about the millions of money loaned in Georgia by foreign capitalists, and there has been much apprehension lest these wholesale loans should lead, after a while, to a general foreclosure of mortgages and a wholesale ejection of the people.

It is the opinion of the writer that the matter is not so serious as it is made out to be. The people of Georgia are not so ignorant as to be led into a trap. They are honest men and not renegades.

The effect of this output of money on the farms by foreign loan companies has been to reduce the rate of interest," began Colonel Blaock.

"When this business began about

eight years ago local money lenders got 25 per cent for the use of their money.

Now the rate is 12 per cent, and it is 10 per cent for the use of money by the state.

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## THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

WHAT IT HAS BROUGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA.

Entertainments and Gatherings in Atlanta—Gossip About Atlantians and Their Friends.

With each succeeding warm summer day society withdraws more and more from the conventionalities into which it has been bred, exchanging the round of dinners, receptions and balls for long idyllic days under the blue sky, with only the occasional visit to the city's social salons. What a delicious feeling it is, arrayed in the coolest of any garments, to give one's self up to that luxurious sensation of comfort, born of a knowledge of uninterrupted leisure in which to dream away the long sleepless day, with one's favorite writer! "Summer now hath come among us;" that dearly loved old song strikes a responsive chord in every one's glad heart. When are the summer months of a month ago, the months of resolutions of hard work, that could so easily be accomplished in the long summer days? Soothed into quiet peace to lie dormant until cooling autumnal winds blow into one's veins, quickening every impulsive and starting anew every intransigent creature. Creatures of habit are we called; creatures susceptible to climatic influences it should be living with the season its life, reveling at present in all the natural luxury, warmth and ease brought with the summer sun.

You are very much in the fashion if your new summer street gown sweeps the pavement as you walk down your husband's or brother's waistcoat and away, with scarf and scarf-pin; if your collar is turned down in a very open style or tevers up to your ears. Your skirt may be a mass of kilt or accordion pleats, or it may be a clinging sheath-like garment, quite tight in front, and cut like a long coat in the back. You can, in short, look like a sylph or a full-draped Jove, as best suits your fancy. You are still a la mode.

A very charming dinner was given on Friday by Captain George Greenough, in his pretty home, at Fort McPherson. The dinner table was very handsome in its appointments of damask and rare china, brightened with many tapers, and having for its centerpiece a huge crystal bowl of exquisite roses. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenough, Miss Truchart, of Galveston; Miss Clossen, Miss Delbridge, Miss Ohl, Mr. Sam Hall, and Lieutenant Martin, Kenney and Bethel. The guests remained for the usual Friday evening hop, a most enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Ford's lecture on Browning, given yesterday in Mrs. Livingston Mims' spacious parlor, was a treat to the number of interested persons there assembled. By her enthusiastic audience and beautiful interpretation Mrs. Ford entranced her audience, carrying them with her into the spirit and understanding of the author, and giving even to several earnest students of Browning present, many new lights and beauties.

The Ladies' Aid society of St. Luke's cathedral, under the able and efficient ability of Mrs. Barrett, gave the delightful supper for the Northern society a few days ago, which was in every way a success.

The Capital City Club rooms were the scene of a very happy event on Wednesday last. Major Mims entertained, in his hospitable style, General and Mrs. Jephtha V. Harris and Mrs. Cornelius Hardy, of Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Major and Mrs. John Fitten and Judge Tompkins. Major and Mrs. Mims also entertained at their elegant residence, on Tuesday last, General and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Z. T. Corpening and Mrs. Cornelius Hardy.

The Moreland Park Military academy boys gave their annual ball, in their large hall, in the military style. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, which gave to the whole place quite a military air. At the intermission, refreshments were served at the spacious dining-hall in the barracks, which was highly enjoyed by every one, after which dancing was indulged in. These present were: Misses Eva Bell, Myrtle Everett, Lizzie Venable, Annie Nash, Flora St. Simons, Anna and Mary Lunt, Anna and Louise Holley, Lizzie Holley, Jennie Akers, Louise Holley, Anna Williams, Gertrude Morris, Land, Minnie Tripod, Leila Venable, Emma Neal, Colquitt, Maude Roach, Bessie Jones, Eva Chamberlain, Kate Darby, Ida Hightower, Manie Bruce, Mollie Courtney, Blanche Williams, Marion Hulsey, Fannie Abbott, Ada Bell, Nina Hansen, Abelase Dandie, Bessie De Bell, Louisa King, Ida and Fannie Moore, Anna and Mary Lunt, Anna and Kate Harrison, Colquitt, Eddie Tidwell, Mrs. Mamie O'Kell, Goldsmith, Mrs. Tom Conklin, Hugh Forrester, Miller Brady, Sam Dean, Quincy Everett, George Hillery, Walter Colquitt, Charlie Nisbet, Ed Chamberlain, Eugene Schmidt, Joe Schmidt, George Clarke, Walter Kirkpatrick, Tom Peabody, Allen Haynes, Harry Hall, Will Tidwell, Mark Hightower, Charles Eissom, Eugene Dibble, Cliff Tye, Charlie Wynn, Alister Foster, Marion Dibble, Anna and Louise, Sister Jones, Ed. Gay, Mac. Rutherford, Frank Thordarson, Ed. Hooks, Walter Howard, Ed. Law, Ed. Oliver Hunter, Ed. Northern, Jim Dickey, Al. Fowler.

The chaperones were: Dr. and Mrs. Everett, Professor and Mrs. C. M. Neel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sciple.

There was a delightful meeting of the Authors' club at St. Philip's rectory on Friday night, the attendance being quite large. Victor Hugo was the author under discussion, a selected fragment of his masterpiece, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," being effectively read by Mr. Charles Reed. Mr. Burney then read an account of his efforts to write an essay on Victor Hugo, which was intensely humorous and was frequently applauded. The music, under the direction of Miss Emma Hahr, was, as usual, charming. The feature of the evening was the eighth chapter of "Our Novel," by Miss Farrar, who fully sustained her well-earned reputation as a writer. The chapter which was recently enjoyed by the members. At the last meeting of the club a peculiarly attractive programme will be rendered, and every member will undoubtedly be present, as it will be the last for the summer, it having been decided to discontinue the meetings during the summer months.

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, from five o'clock until eight, Mrs. W. H. Henphill will give a reception at her elegant home, 400 Peachtree street.

Miss Helen Bellringham, who received a diploma from the school of music of Professor Barili this last week, graduated with remarkable honors. She was the youngest girl ever graduated from the school, and received the highest marks from her teacher. Professor Barili was especially flattered in his expressions concerning her fine touch, brilliant technique and her fine examination.

That fishing party at Lake Abana was a very enjoyable affair, Thursday evening. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope Sams, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Albride, Mrs. Ames, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albride, of Charleston, West Virginia; Mr. Percy Bryan, of Savannah, and Mr. W. H. Howard. Dr. Charles d'Alvigny tendered the party the use of his boat, which beat the lake and grounds nicely illuminated. During the intervals between the catching of the half dozen unfortunate carp that were caught, the party sang a number of songs, and after they were all satisfied with the sport of the evening, Mrs. Lottie Balle Wylie, as hostess, had refreshments provided that were enjoyed with all zest of fisher folks. A special car on the Metropolitan dinner line brought them back to the lake at eleven o'clock, after they had all spent a most delightful evening.

On Friday evening Mrs. J. C. Thornton entertained the friends of the music class at the residence of J. C. P. Finch. The young ladies showed that they had been thoroughly instructed, and some of them, particularly Miss Elbert, showed remarkable progress. A gold medal was presented through Rev. Dr. Craig, to Miss Annie Wright, daughter of Comptroller-General Wright, for having made the highest average during the term. The music, refreshments were served, and all were well indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Pinson, to the young ladies and to

Mrs. Thornton for a pleasant evening. The following programme was rendered:

Duet, from	Il Trovatore
Mrs. Thornton and Miss A. Jones.	
Pearls of Dew	Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Danube River	Miss Nellie Wright.
Spanish Rubies	Miss Elm. Wilson
Evening Serenade	Miss Dixie.
In the Korge	Miss Anna Wright.
Zitherklaes	Miss Katie Morris.
Fifth Nocturne	Leybach
a Sweet Bye and Bye	Markel
b Selection	Miss Charlotte Morris.
Third Meditation	Jessie
Old Black Joe	Miss Finkie Eddins.
a Selection, from	Gimb
b Selection, from	Littoff
Mrs. Thornton.	Dreyckoch

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the season was the tea given by Dr. and Mrs. D. B. R. McPherson at their home, the 12th instant. Dr. J. W. Duncan, Dr. McPherson, who is a prominent dentist of Knoxville, Tenn., was wedded on the 4th to Miss Mary Russell, a most lovely young lady of Oxanna, Alabama. The guests were received by Dr. Duncan and wife, assisted by their accomplished daughters, Miss Georgia and Miss Nannie.

At 10:30 o'clock, refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated with ribbons and flowers.

Those present were: Misses Lillian Walker, Lola Key, Katie Osborne, Ethel Holiday, Fannie Byron, Julia Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. John Moody, Mrs. G. H. Holliday, Dr. Clark, Dr. Lint, Messrs. Willie McPherson of Knoxville; J. W. Rankin, Magnus Bergstrom, Ernest Bergstrom, Walter Branan, George Lowman, John Sutton, John Ellis, Joe W. Cozart, and John Bradley.

Dr. McPherson and wife left Friday morning for their future home in Knoxville, taking with them the best wishes of their friends.

Atta and Their Friends.

Mrs. Pat Calhoun has returned from a trip abroad marked for its unusual brilliancy. Among other notable social events which she enjoyed were a dinner to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and a reception at which Henry M. Stanley was the host.

Miss Morris Brandon is spending a few days at St. Simons.

Miss Grant left yesterday for Lookout mountain, to spend several days.

The Misses Inman left last night for a stay of some days at St. Simons.

Miss Annie May Hall is spending a few days with friends in LaGrange.

The Misses Lydia and Bessie Kirby Smith, of Suwanee, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. Ballard, on Peachtree.

Mr. Will Slaton is at Cumberland for a few days.

Mr. Joseph Thompson and Master Livingston went to the beach for a short visit.

Miss Z. C. T. Conroy, who has been spending a few days at the Arlington, is with friends in the city, left for North Carolina on Saturday last.

Dr. Cornelius Hardy, of Columbus, Miss., is in the city, stopping at the Arlington hotel.

Mrs. Billings Wheeler, of New York, and Mr. J. L. Byington, of Fort Valley, will arrive in the city this week, and will be the guests of Mrs. G. W. Byington, 211 Capitol avenue.

Miss Jennie Lee Brown and Miss Ruby Byington left for Salt Springs yesterday, to be absent several days.

Dr. and Mrs. James F. Alexander and family, and Mrs. Hodge Smithson family, leave tomorrow for St. Simons, to be gone some days.

Misses Anna and Mary Lunt, of Mr. C. S. Long, returned from an extended visit to Fort Worth and Sherman, Texas, where she has three daughters living. Her visit was very pleasant, and she enjoyed the time spent there very much.

Miss Lizzie Sims, of Newnan, passed through the city yesterday on her way to New York, where she goes to attend the commencement exercises of several educational institutions that are attended by friends of hers. Miss Sims is a most highly accomplished young lady, having many friends in northern and eastern cities, among whom she will spend a month.

Mrs. R. A. Hemphill and children, with Mrs. A. Pitts, are spending the summer near Stockbridge, Ga.

Miss Miami Grubbs, of this city, left Thursday night for Birmingham, where she goes to visit friends and relatives.

Miss Belle May and her lovely little daughter, Miss of Alexandria, Fla., are visiting their relative, Mrs. M. L. Underwood, at St. Paul's parsonage, on East Fair street. Mrs. May is accompanied by her friend, Miss Mary Lunt.

The friends of Mrs. W. T. Crenshaw and Mrs. Mrs. W. T. Crenshaw and children, with Mrs. A. Pitts, are spending the summer near Stockbridge, Ga.

Mrs. P. C. Cashman and daughter, Annie Dell, have returned to the city after spending several weeks with relatives at Chattanooga.

Miss Jeanie Blackburn, of Louisville, Ky., is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Willis, on Jackson street, having been called here by a sudden dangerous illness of the latter, who is now, however, considered out of danger.

After a very pleasant trip to Richmond, Va., witnessing the unveiling of the R. E. Lee statue, Miss Mary R. Whitehead and her charming daughter, Miss Bell Carlton, have returned to their home in the city.

Mrs. Evelyn Jackson, who has been attending Barili's school of music for the past year, left Friday to spend her vacation at her home in North Carolina. Her many friends and school-mates will be glad to hear that she will return in September to finish her course of studies.

Miss Parale Brotherton has returned to Atlanta, after completing a four years' course in the LaGrange Female college. Miss Brotherton's reputation as a teacher is well known.

At the last meeting of the club a peculiarly attractive programme will be rendered, and every member will undoubtedly be present, as it will be the last for the summer, it having been decided to discontinue the meetings during the summer months.

It appeared from your answers to my first question, that common sense is gradually taking control of the social relations of the races. In some states, notably in South Carolina, people have found out that it is better not to insist upon railroads running more cars than there are many white men who hold higher positions intellectually and industrially than that colored men have yet attained, we agree that there are many colored men who have attained higher positions intellectually and industrially than many white men.

Such being the admitted facts on our first experiment in coming to an agreement, I now venture to say to you that I have lately made an extensive tour, although rather a hurried one, over the lines of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, through the iron and coal districts of the south to Pensacola and New Orleans; thence back by way of that most beautiful section of the country that the sun shines upon, the blue-grass country of Kentucky.

I have met a great many leading men who think that the race question is not yet settled; that it may become a difficult one to deal with, and to some extent a cause of danger. I differ with all these gentlemen. I venture to say that there is no race question existing which is of any general importance. That is to say, that large numbers of colored men have been educated up to a certain measure, and have attained a good deal of property and social distinction in their communities, even more than Mr. Grady himself. I also found that there were many parishes and districts, notably in Louisiana, but also in Mississippi, where most of the civil officers are colored men. These minor political divisions are as well governed and as peaceful, or perhaps more so, than other districts in the same state or in the same neighborhood, which are not so closely, while distinction is made, as is made in some of the principal cities the race question, as affected by color, has given way to a necessary combination of good citizens without respect to color; in order to secure safe and suitable government in municipal affairs and in securing the election of city officers who can be trusted.

I find that colored workmen are esteemed everywhere, being industrious and capable; according to common speech, "the best labor in the world."

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that as their industry and capacity increase, they are no longer satisfied with cabins of a single room and mud floor, but they require good houses of several rooms with board floors, well-furnished, in which they dwell in a wholesome way upon a good substance, and in very many cases colored people are the proprietors of property of an exceedingly high ratio. Whether the per cent of the colored people, is now equal to the very small per cent that accumulate property anywhere among the white people, is still an open question.

I also find that the percentage of colored children attending school is very much greater than the percentage of white children attending school in many parts of the south. I also find that in New York's four hundred, is invited to their country homes, and has more invitations to their entertainments and perfect organization, which is given to her. She is equally a favorite with the people in the front ranks of art, while the literary folks who know her, delight to sing her praise and do her homage. She is now in Europe, the guest of Lady Broome, a woman of great personal beauty, and one distinguished in the literary world of Europe. Miss Bland is well regarded abroad many months, and will do, while away, a great deal of literary work for prominent publications.

I find also that colored workmen in many arts have obtained a controlling position; that they have organized reasonably good unions, co-operative societies and other combinations, and are directing their work more intelligently and thereby securing higher wages and better conditions of life, while, by their efficiency, working out a better life for themselves.

I find that the economic acts of violence, which are still noticeable in the relations of the two races, white and black, are matched by yet greater violence in certain places in the relations of whites—notably in the mountain country of certain states. All these cases of violence are sporadic and incidental; they do not constitute a rule. The general conditions are consistent with order and industrial progress.

It is to be noted, also, that intelligent employers, whether white or black, cannot afford injustice or violence where colored men are trusted to do good work and are paid high wages, especially when more are advanced to the position of men, engineers and the like, without respect to color.

It is almost absurd to suppose that intelligent employers and workers will permit the color line or the race question to deprive them of the benefits of equal rights among their working people.

It has, therefore, become quite apparent to me that the industrial forces, as I have previously ventured to intimate to you, are paramount, and to them the race question must be rendered subordinate. These forces have already worked in a measure far beyond anything that I anticipated.

One thing I did observe which struck me very strongly was that the colored gentlemen and the colored men, who are the best of the colored men, are trusted to do good work and are paid high wages, especially when more are advanced to the position of men, engineers and the like, without respect to color.

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## A WORD FROM HATCHER

ABOUT THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Alleged Corrections of a Former Article  
Figures About the Business—A Rejoinder.

In reply to an article headed, "What the Kind Words Fight Means," Dr. Hatcher, the Atlanta agent of the American Baptist Publication society, sends the following communication to THE CONSTITUTION:

Editor CONSTITUTION:—In your paper of Sunday, June 1st, your contributor, "W. G. C.," has an article on the Sunday-school literature controversy, and as he makes the American Baptist Publication society quite responsible for making a few slight corrections. "W. G. C." in giving the amount of business of the Atlanta branch uses figures from the report of 1888, and that fails to tell the report of 1889, which is now about ready for distribution. During the past year the society printed 31,753,200 copies of its Sunday-school papers, an increase of 21,000 over the previous year.

The Atlanta branch was established here in December, 1887, and in its first annual report its business amounted to \$132,24,18.00, and for the last year it was \$140,000, which makes a very large increase in one year. Only \$20,697.53 of this amount was in Sunday-school papers, while the total amount of the society's publications and educational books, etc., in its first branches amounted to the next sum of \$263,22,28. And all this vast work is done upon the merits of literature, and not upon the merits of money. As these have no binding force. For the Baptist convention of Georgia says in its constitution, article ninth, that "none of its deacons shall be engaged on the business of the church, and auxiliaries except all that the southern Baptist convention could do, after deciding to continue its own publications, to "commend its works to the public, asking for their sympathy, prayers, and their patronage so far as may accord with their judgment."

The society asks patronage on the true, intrinsic worth of its publications, and only on this. Please permit me to say that the society is not a corporation, but only a Baptist institution, composed of a band of true-hearted, trusty brethren who do their work without compensation, and the profits of the business go into the Baptist work of aiding fellow-churches, Sunday schools, and other auxiliaries. It is not institutional in its business, its benevolence nor in its authors who write for its publications. It doubtless seems strange to those who are familiar with the Baptist convention that the existence of the Southern Baptist convention is in anywise dependent upon its publications. If there is one well informed Baptist of this opinion, we say that he is not a Baptist. We say that he is not in the earth, and he is very numerous, but his personal identity has not been made manifest to this writer. And it seems to some people to be but a small favor that we should be the friends of the society, and get the facts about it, if they propose to write up this controversy, for it is very certain that we find a question with only one side, and that side is the right side, and the strong side can always be heard from at 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., June 5, 1890.

In regard to the above, I have for the present only to say that the alleged corrections of my article do not appear. The figures I gave in the remarks about Sunday-school literature were quoted from the American Baptist year-book, edited by Dr. Lansing Burrows, and published by the American Baptist Publication society, Atlanta, Ga., before the date 1890 on the cover, and on page 12, under the heading of "Finances," it is stated that:

"In the book department the sales and receipts amounted to \$307,344.80, distributed among the various houses as follows: Philadelphia, \$162,933.17; New York, \$58,591.84; Boston, \$40,000; St. Louis, \$18,83; St. Louis, \$63,900; Atlanta, \$30,24."

What I said on this point was this:

"The sales through the Atlanta branch were \$32,000, and through the St. Louis agency \$63,900. All the Atlanta sales and probably a large part of the St. Louis sales were to southern Sunday-schools. Possibly some of the Philadelphia sales come south too. This gives the total sales of the society while the fight was made in the Southern Baptist convention. The victory of the southern publications is a cause of congratulation."

Using round numbers, I gave the figures in the book. Dr. Hatcher suggests that newspaper men "consult the friends of the society, and get the facts about it, if they propose to write up this controversy, etc."

I only think Dr. Hatcher says that the year-book from which I quoted is an unfriendly publication to the house which printed it. Why then this complaint? It is because I congratulate southern Baptists that they have decided to write and think and print for themselves, and have no apology to offer. The American Baptist publication society is a great institution, but there is no reason why it should be the only institution of the kind. Great as has been the success of its managers, I am not one of those who say to them, "Ye are the people and wisdom will die with you." It will be a mournful day for this country when in any department of thought it shall depend upon one organization for its literature and its instruction. If I were in New England or in the far away region of the Rockies, I would as quickly raise my voice against any southern system which proposed to dominate the thought of the whole country, and do away with all other thoughts.

Dr. Hatcher, as he does not know a well-informed Baptist who thinks the existence of the Southern Baptist convention is in anywise dependent upon its publications. From this good many well-informed Baptists would infer that Rip Van Winkle had come again in the person of Dr. Hatcher. After all the discussion, the fight, and the repeated emphasis of this point in the Baptist convention, and in various newspapers of the denominational it, is hardly worth while to answer this statement.

Dr. Hatcher makes the point that the Baptists are not controlled by their conventions. Everybody knows the Baptist church is purely democratic in its form. The Baptist church is purely democratic, but all well-informed Baptists know that when their representatives meet in convention and decide upon a line of policy which does not conflict with matters of the heart, the churches throughout the territory represented generally give hearty support to the movement. Else how could there be a man in the country, board, or any general business whatever? How could \$20,000 be raised in a short time to make the first payment on the Havana opera house, had it not been done through a co-operative system called the Home Mission Board? This is the power given to the Kind Words publications by the Southern Baptist convention that is not a matter of moonshine, and those who amuse themselves trying to believe it, will find that they are sadly mistaken.

Dr. Hatcher will observe that so far I have said nothing against the society he represents. All that has said was in favor of the Kind Words publications, and if I rejoice over their success, he ought not to feel badly about it, and correct me with something that is not a correction at all.

Dr. Hatcher says, "The American Baptist Publication society looks strong on the true intrinsic worth of its publications." That is high and honorable ground to take, and I hope he may always stand upon it. As long as the American Baptist Publication society stands, there it will command the respect of everybody, including the friends of the Kind Words publications. I regret that he could step off the society in its alleged benefit to the cause of education, and make a point for the society in its alleged benefit to the cause of purely business principles, and that the pride on its publications went to swell the immense extent of the concern.

I was also under the impression that the men who represent the society, from the head of the house down, are regular and fully compensated for their work. My impression of the "benevolence" of the society, which is principally in the form of books, has been that the trust funds which came into the hands of the society, not out of its profits, but from the donations of philanthropists who saw fit to make this organization their administrator. If Dr. Hatcher can show any evidence to the contrary I will be happy to see him do it.

In the meantime, I wish to repeat that I think the success of the Kind Words publications is a cause of congratulation.

W. G. COOPER.

Its Value is Incalculable. For all diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## ALASKA.

This is the Name of One of the Best Refrigerators Ever Sold in the South. It may be appropriately said that the purchaser of this refrigerator will have an Alaska in his house. Not the real country of Alaska, but a refrigerator that is as cold as the coldest region of Alaska. It is something entirely new, and is so constructed as to give the very best service for the least amount of money. The hot weather is not coming, but it is already here in all its glory. It is hot for a fact, and the good housewife needs something to keep her butter and meat and vegetables in a cool and perfect condition.

The Alaska Refrigerator is for sale by Dobbs, Wey & Co. They are general southern agents for it. Last year they sold a few of them, introducing them into this market. This year, up to date their sales have been simply phenomenal. The satisfaction given last year has been an advertising card for it. Mr. H. E. Wey, of the firm of Dobbs, Wey & Co., said yesterday:

"I think the Alaska is the refrigerator the people of Atlanta need. In construction it is simple, durable, and all that a housekeeper could ask. As to the economy of it, I don't know of one in the market that can compete with it. Our firm sold a few of them last year. This year our trade, so far, has been excellent, and you know the season is just opening. We would like to say that all who intend to buy a refrigerator this summer should do so now. It is a great saving to buy it now, and it will last over and over again.

The thing is to buy one now, get the benefit of it throughout the summer. There are a great many people who think they will buy one, but put it off until part of the season is gone. The hot weather is here, and now is the time to buy the Alaska. Another thing: The Alaska is the cheapest refrigerator on the market. I wish you would say that Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street, would be glad to have the public generally call at their store and examine the Alaska, so that the remarks we have made may be verified."

## AN ANGRY CITIZEN

Writes a Prayer to the Authorities of the City of Atlanta.

A Prayer to Our Lord Councillors of the City and Circuit of Atlanta:

Honorable City Fathers and Ring masters: Know your just and merciful ways.

Yours are the worthy recipients and expectants of your generosity, are all to live in the south side of your large and growing city and city of Atlanta, in your prosperous county of Fulton, situated among the mountains of your great and glorious state of Georgia, which is a part of your grand America, lying and being on this earth.

We have been given many favors from you, we unworthy ingrates for whom have been given dummy lines and caused us to thus have rapid growth for whom you have caused to be built and erected in our city, and the right thing would keep us awake at night, and frightened our horses and probably kill some of our children during the day, and caused us to be thought them altogether a caused nuisance, unfit to be used and any where, except at the lumber camp or in the mining regions, much less on the streets of your fair city, partake of this, and that the right thing would be all the more, and that the right thing would keep us awake at night, and frightened our horses and probably kill some of our children during the day, and caused us to be thought them altogether a caused nuisance, unfit to be used and any where, except at the lumber camp or in the mining regions, much less on the streets of your fair city, partake of this, and that the right thing would be all the more, and that the right 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